Newport Daily News.

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901. PRICE TWO CENTS.

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PROCLAIMED KING OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Quaint Ceremonial Attending the Formal Announcement.

Citizens of London Given a Glimpse of the Customs of Mediaeval Times.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—London today was given a glimpse of mediaeval times. The quaint ceremonies with which King Edward VII was proclaimed at various points of the metropolis exactly followed ancient precedent. The officials purposely arranged the function an hour ahead of the published announcement, and the inhabitants, when they awoke, were surprised to find the entire way between St. James's Palace and the city lined with troops. About 10,000 soldiers, life guards, horse guards, foot guards and other cavalry and infantry regiments had been brought from Aldershot and London barracks after midnight. All the officers had crepe on their arms, and the drums and instruments were shrouded with crepe. The troops in themselves made an imposing spectacle, but they were entirely eclipsed by the strange spectacle presented by the officials of the College of Arms.

The ceremony began at St. James's Palace, where, at 9 o'clock, Edward VII was proclaimed King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India. The proclamation, which was read by William Henry Weldon, kings-at-arms since 1894 and formerly Windsor herald, was as follows:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late sovereign lady Queen Victoria of blessed and glorious memory, by whose decease the imperial crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward, we, therefore, the Lord's spiritual and temporal of this realm, being here assisted with these of Her Late Majesty's privy council, with numbers of other principal gentlemen of quality, with the lord mayor, aldermen and citizens of London, do now hereby, with one voice, consent of tongue and heart, do publish and proclaim that the high and mighty Prince Albert Edward is now, by the death of our late sovereign of happy memory, become our only lawful and rightful liege lord, Edward VII, by the grace of God, King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, defender of the faith, Emperor of India, to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience with all hearty and humble affection, beseeching God, by whom all kings and queens do reign, to bless the royal Prince Edward VII with long and happy years to reign over us.'

The King was not present. There was a large assemblage of officials and college heralds, among those in attendance being Earl Roberts and members of the headquarters staff, and other army officers. There was a great concourse of people from the commencement to the close. The proclamation was greeted by a fanfare of trumpets. At the conclusion of the ceremony the band belonging to the foot guards in the Friary court played "God Save the King." The members of the King's household witnessed the ceremony from Marlborough House. On the balcony overlooking the Friary court, from which the proclamation was read, were the Duke of Norfolk and other officers of state. The balcony was draped in crimson cloth. Beside the officials in resplendent uniforms were stationed the state trumpeters. Here were seen many prominent persons, among them Sir Henry Arthur White, private solicitor to the Queen.

In the yard of Marlborough House and the Friary court were stationed a large body of police, soldiers and foot guards. The foot guards acted as a guard of honor, and were posted immediately beneath the balcony. The spectators began to assemble at an early hour. The troops arrived at 8 o'clock, and shortly before 9 a brilliant cavalcade passed down the Mall and entered Friary court. It consisted of the headquarters staff, headed by the commander-in-chief of the forces, Field Marshal Earl Roberts, in full uniform and carrying a marshal's baton and General Sir Evelyn Wood, the adjutant general of the forces. At 9 o'clock the court dignitaries, headed by the Duke of Norfolk, the earl marshal, appeared on the balcony. Then the heralds blew a fanfare and King-at-Arms Weldon, in the midst of dead silence, read the proclamation. All heads were bared. As the reading was concluded the king-at-arms, raising his three-cornered hat, cried loudly: "God Save the King." The crowd took up the cry, while the cheers, the fanfares of the trumpets, with the band playing a national anthem made a curious medley. King-at-Arms Weldon read the proclamation in clear tones, which were distinctly heard at a great distance. The third fanfare of trumpets ended the ceremony. The officials then marched in procession from the balcony, through the palace to the ambassadors' court, where a number of royal carriages had been placed by the direction of the King at the disposal of the earl marshal. These took the officials, who read the proclamation to the city, escorted by a detachment of Horse Guards, forming a picturesque and gorgeous procession.

The contingent from the College of Arms was composed of three kings-at-arms, four heralds and eight pursuivants. The costumes of the two latter were gorgeous beyond compare. They wore tabards, a garment resembling the costume of kings as depicted on playing cards. These tabards were beautifully and heavily embroidered with gold silk lions, the royal coat-of-arms, and flowers in bewildering profusion. There was the rouge dragon, the blue mantle and the [illegible], with all the armorial bearings of that quaint old body, the College of Arms, in full and solemn array. A blare of trumpets announced the progress of the cavalcade as it proceeded through Trafalgar square and the Strand.

The chief interest of the morning centered in the entrance of the heralds' procession into the city at Temple Bar. The grey minarets of the law courts and the tall spires of the Strand churches loomed, phantom-like, out of the fog, while a long, double line of overcoated troops stood, chilled and motionless, along the half-deserted streets. The clocks in the law courts and St. Dunstan's tolled out mournfully the quarter hours until 9:15, when out of the grey mist, from within the city boundary, appeared a procession of carriages forming the lord mayor's entourage. It was there that the two processions were to merge in kaleidoscopic grandeur. The lord mayor, sheriffs, aldermen and mace bearers, in scarlet, fur-trimmed robes, cocked hats, ruffled shirts, silk knee breeches and low-buckled shoes, peered out from the Cinderella-like coaches that would have been the envy of Alice in Wonderland. Overhead, in the midst of the pageant, the great griffin which marks the city boundary spread its wide, fantastic wings, like some Hindoo god. In their gold liveries, the white-wigged coachmen of the lord mayor looked down contemptuously upon soldier, herald and peer.

In the olden days a veritable bar, or gates, separated the city from without. Today 10 strong policemen stretched a red silken rope across the thoroughfare, in honor of the city's ancient privileges.

As the clock struck the time the officer in command of the troops cried "Attention." The rifle stocks came down with a click upon the asphalt pavement, and two gold-laced trumpeters appeared at the griffin's side. The lord mayor and sheriffs, mace bearers, chaplain, remembrancer and the white-wigged judges of the city courts left their carriages and grouped themselves together between the lines of drawn-up troops. Then the city marshal, who was on horse back, wearing a uniform of scarlet, gold-laced with scarlet plumes, rode up to the barrier, and the norroy king-at-arms, whose green and gold tabard outshone those of his colleague, appeared at the imaginary bar. His trumpeter blew a shrill blast, which the lord mayor's trumpeters answered, and then the city marshal rode up to the bar and demanded: "Who goes there?"

The norroy king-of-arms: "The king's herald, to read the proclamation."

"Enter herald," said the marshal, and conducted him to the lord mayor and aldermen, who were still grouped in the street. The herald read the proclamation, to which the mayor and aldermen replied: "We, with one voice, consent, tongue and heart, pledge allegiance to King Edward VII."

The trumpeters blew a blast, while the wondering crowd stood bareheaded and silenced, not knowing what to do until a military band in the procession struck up "God Save the King." This familiar air has still but one meaning in England, and the crowd took up the words feebly, with "God Save the King" on the tongue but with "God Save the Queen" in mind.

A few streets further on the proclamation was again read and the procession advanced, by way of Ludgate hill, to the Royal Exchange. The final proclamation was made in front of the Royal Exchange.

The square before the exchange, with the prison-like walls of the Bank of England on one side and the massive official residence of the lord mayor on the other, was a stage setting whose age and solidity befitted the portentous ceremony. There were no decorations except flags, all half-masted, except the city's red cross on a white field over the Mansion House. The royal standard hung above the exchange, and over the surrounding business buildings flew the Union Jack.

Black was the universal color worn by the people. Hardly a bright bonnet or gown relieved the somberness of the crowd. Soldiers and policemen formed an almost solid lane down Cheapside, where the pageant was to pass. The people behind them, crowding for a sight over their shoulders, were of all classes, from prosperous brokers to East End costers. The mass was subdued and remarkably orderly, an impressive contrast to the usual London holiday crowd. The roofs of the exchange, bank and Mansion House and all the windows and balconies overlooking the scene were filled with solid rows of people. Big policemen kept a clear space in front of the exchange. At about 10 o'clock the procession, which was disappointingly short, though gorgeous, swept down from Temple Bar at a rapid pace and was received silently. The officials entered the exchange by Cornhill, and appeared on the top steps, the lord mayor, with the sword bearer, leading, followed by the sheriffs, aldermen, recorder and city marshal.

A flourish of trumpets impressed silence upon the crowds, and the lord mayor, uncovering, stepped forward. All hats came off, and the men remained bareheaded throughout the ceremony, under the misty rain, for nearly half an hour. The lord mayor's voice was strong, and his words were understood a block away while he read the warrant of the privy council to the herald. Thereupon the spectacularly attired herald, bareheaded also, and for the third time, delivered the proclamation. No one 50 feet distant heard his words until at the ending he raised his voice and shouted "God save the King," putting particular stress on the words.

When the lord mayor finished reading the warrant with the words "His Majesty, King Edward VII," the crowd cheered for the first time, though feebly and without unison, seeming to feel that too great a display of enthusiasm for the King might appear to partake of disloyalty to the memory of the departed Queen. It was only when the herald shouted "God save the King" that the populace responded heartily with cheers, many people echoing the shout of "God save the King" and waving their hats.

The lord mayor in the meantime, proceeding to the Mansion House, stepped out on the balcony, and said, in ringing tones, "Join in singing from the bottom of your hearts 'God Save the King.'" The response was uncertain, for the people present feared to undertake the unfamiliar words, until the common sergeant (legal adviser of the corporation) led off, whereupon hundreds joined in. This was repeated three times, each time hundreds more taking up the singing until it became a mighty roar. Then came more cheers for the King and for the queen consort, heartily but solemn. Then the life guards and officials from the West End moved away, and the crowd broke up.

The city officers gathered about a table in the Mansion House and raised their glasses, drinking the health of King Edward VII, who had been proclaimed King according to the ancient ritual.

Second Edition.

DEMANDS OF CHINA.

Cessation of Military Expeditions and Removal of Troops Included.

PEKIN, Jan. 16, (delayed in transmission)—The note which accompanied the agreement delivered by the Chinese plenipotentiaries reiterated the Chinese objections already published, adding thereto a request for the immediate return of the public buildings and the total cessation of military expeditions, the desire for a definition of the limits of the legations, also a desire for the removal of the troops as early as possible.

The German and French officials seem to think it unwise for the troops to leave Pekin for several months. The French especially object to what they call "the cowardly behavior of other nations in not protecting the Chinese Christians." For that reason, they believe it will be necessary to keep the troops at least another year. The English, Americans and Russians seemingly think a gradual withdrawal can be made as soon as the river opens, about the beginning of March.

The Chinese are anxious to have the indemnities payable to the different nations adjudged before an international committee. A majority of the ministers here seem to think that their governments may make separate arrangements with China. The ministers will shortly hold a meeting to consider the next step to be taken. No formal reply will be sent to the Chinese objections, but they will be considered.

RUSSIA CLAIMS THE ISLANDS.

Considers England's Suppression of Pirates Unwarranted.

SHANGHAI, Jan. 20 (delayed in transmission)—As a result of the sending of British gunboat Plover to Blonde islands, eastward of Lio Tung, to suppress the pirates whose depredations upon native craft were becoming serious, the expedition succeeded in destroying the offending piratical junks.

In connection with this matter, Vice Admiral Alexieff, the Russian commander, has written to Vice Admiral Seymour, in command of the English naval forces, claiming that, inasmuch as the islands are in Russian territory, the British action was unwarranted. He expressed a hope that Admiral Seymour would view the matter in the same light. Admiral Seymour replied to the effect that, though he knew that Port Arthur and Talienwan were in Russian territory, he did not know that this was the case regarding these islands, and that he was therefore unable to coincide with Vice Admiral Alexieff's views and that he could only refer the question to his government.

Admiral Seymour thinks that the Russian pretensions to islands 90 miles from Port Arthur ought not to be allowed. If admitted, it is the opinion of the British commander it would almost naturally follow that Russia would claim the Mierton group, lying much nearer and extending across the Gulf of Peichili, thus giving Russia complete control of the navigation of the gulf.

FUNERAL OF THE QUEEN.

Fixed for Windsor Castle, Saturday February 2.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 24.—The funeral of the Queen has been fixed for Windsor Castle, February 2. The body of the late Queen will be removed from Osborne House February 1. It is the expressed desire of the Queen that the funeral should be military in character. Several officials arrived from Windsor this morning, bringing the state regalia, which was carried in a baize bag. A naval salute of 21 guns was fired here at noon today in honor of King Edward VII.

EVEN THE BURGHERS SYMPATHIZE.

Suggestion That an Amnesty Proposal Would Hasten Peace.

PRETORIA, Jan. 24.—Signs of sorrow over the death of the Queen are everywhere visible, even the burghers showing a respectful sympathy. It has been suggested by influential burghers that an amnesty proposal would have the effect of greatly hastening the return of peace.

EMPRESS FREDERICK.

Her Condition Satisfactory, Though Showing No Improvement.

HOMBURG, Jan. 24.—The condition of the Dowager Empress Frederick continues satisfactory. Lately she has not suffered any pain, but this does not imply improvement. However, Her Majesty's sorrow and personal loss owing to the death of the Queen have been borne with comparative fortitude.

DIED IN A HOSPITAL.

First American Soldier to Ford San Juan Creek.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—After suffering for more than two years with Cuban fever Alfred Rosetzsky, who is said to have been the first American soldier to ford San Juan creek, where the force of the Spanish fire was directed in the battle of San Juan hill, has just died in a Newark hospital. He contracted the fever in Santiago and was a mere skeleton when he got home. At San Juan Rosetzsky joined Troop C, Sixth cavalry.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

New York, Jan. 23, Bovic, from Liverpool.

New York, Jan. 23, Oceanic, from Liverpool.

Glasgow, Jan. 23, Furnessia from New York.

Hull, Jan. 23, Galilee, from Boston.

Alexandria, Jan. 23, Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.

New York, Jan. 24, Spartan Prince, from Naples.

Boston, Jan. 24, Cestrian, from Liverpool.

Boston, Jan. 24, Virginian, from London.

January 8, 1901.

CARPETS BY THE YARD.

We are offering the following well-known grades of carpet at the lowest possible rate to make room for our spring stock:

Tapestry,	**40c., 45c., 50c. and 63c. a yard**
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Velvet,	**75c. a yard**
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KING RETURNS TO OSBORNE.

Vagaries of a Harmless Lunatic Cause Some Excitement.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—King Edward, escorted by a squadron of the Horse Guards and accompanied by the Duke of York, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha and others, left Marlborough House at 11 o'clock to take the train for Osborne.

A royal salute, in celebration of His Majesty's accession, was fired at noon in St. James's park.

The vagaries of an apparently harmless lunatic occasioned some excitement at Victoria station. During the entraining of the King a well dressed individual, bearing a letter addressed to His Majesty, was permitted to pass the barriers. He hurried to an equerry and said he wished to present the letter to the King personally. The man was handed over to the police. The envelope contained only a telegraph form, on which were the words: "I wish to see my beloved Queen."

An expectant crowd lined Trinity pier as the royal yacht Alberta, with King Edward on board, turned the point, and the first gun of the royal salute thundered from British warship Australia. All the flags hitherto half-masted were hauled down, marking the suspension of mourning until the King had landed, when they were again half-masted. The depressing surroundings were somewhat lightened by the presence of the naval and military staffs in brilliant uniforms.

The King landed at 2:45 p. m. In acknowledgment of the silent greetings of the people he frequently raised his hat. He came ashore with the Duke of Connaught and drove to Osborne House, where Emperor William met him at the gates and warmly greeted him. His Majesty looked somewhat careworn, but otherwise appeared to be in excellent health. During the crossing he was busily engaged with state despatches and telegrams of sympathy and in directing replies.

Emperor William's movements are not yet settled. He will attend the funeral, but perhaps will first return to Germany. Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, with the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, on board, is expected to arrive here tomorrow.

SALISBURY WAS NOT THERE.

His Absence Ascribed to Strained Relations with the King.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24. Prime Minister Salisbury's absence from Osborne House during the Queen's last moments has not been publicly explained and causes widespread speculation, especially in court and political circles. According to information from London that has reached the World, Lord Salisbury remained away owing to the strained personal relations between him and the present King.

The London Times in an editorial on the new King partly affords a clue to the mystery in saying, "We shall not pretend that there is nothing in his long career which those who respect and admire him could not wish otherwise."

These warning words are said to refer not to the Mordaunt case of 30 years ago, or even to the Tranby Croft scandal, but to a more recent episode, concerning which the Marquis of Salisbury, on behalf of the Queen, read the Prince of Wales a severe lecture, which accounts for their now reported unfriendly relations. The serious aspect of this matter is that under such a condition of things Lord Salisbury's tenure of the premiership cannot long endure, and then the Unionist government will go to pieces.

The King of Portugal to Start Saturday.

LISBON, Jan. 24.—The King of Portugal will start direct for London Saturday.

Russian Court in Mourning.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 24.—The Czar left Livadia yesterday on the royal yacht, taking a train for Sebastopol, leaving in the evening for St. Petersburg, where the court goes in mourning.

Operation on Kruger's Eyes Successful.

UTRECHT, Jan. 24.—An operation was performed on Mr. Kruger's eyes this morning by Professors Neilen and Dhreymans. The operation was perfectly successful.

CUTAWAYS.

The stylish vicuna makes up well, to wear all the year 'round.

COMMERFORD,
TAILOR,
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Packages of
FINE CIGARS!

Brunswick's,
12 in a box, $1; 25 in a box, $1.75 to $3.

Cosmopole,
25 in a box, $1.50.

83's, P. O. Square and Bossy,
25 in a box, $1.

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New York and Boston Stock Exchange.

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BUSINESS LIVELY.

Sessions of Both Senate and House Well Occupied.

(Special Dispatch to the News.)

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24. Business was quite lively in both branches of the General Assembly today. Lieutenant Governor Kimball again presided in the senate.

The finance committee reported back the act providing for the issue of $700,000 bonds, known as the third State House construction loan, and it was passed.

Mr. Wright introduced a slight amendment to the oyster fisheries law, which was referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution endorsing the bill before the national House of Representatives to provide for the raising and preserving of brig Niagara, Commodore O. H. Perry's flagship in the battle of Lake Erie. The resolution requests the Rhode Island representatives in Congress to use their influence for the passage of the bill, and it was passed.

From the house were received the changes in the General laws with regard to the election of state officers by the General Assembly. There was a discussion over the clause providing for the expiration of liquor licenses in December instead of May. Mr. Champlin of New Shoreham finally moved that the amendments be referred back to the judiciary committee. This was lost, but another motion by him that they be laid on the table temporarily was adopted.

The house resumed the discussion, interrupted yesterday by adjournment, on the act providing for a single tax, and it was indefinitely postponed.

From the calendar was taken the amendment to the caucus law requiring the filing of nomination papers 20 days before election and notice of withdrawal 15 days before election. Passed.

Also, the act fixing the compensation of doorkeepers and pages. Passed.

Also, the resolution appropriating $5,795 for completing the laundry and rebuilding the barn at the State Agricultural College. Passed.

Also, the act requiring trains to stop at stations at the request of town or city councils. Indefinitely postponed, according to the recommendation of the judiciary committee.

The special order of the day was then taken up, the act providing that in suits for damages for loss of life it shall be presumed that the deceased used due care. After a brief discussion the act was indefinitely postponed, according to the recommendation of the committee.

WETHERELL WILL ACCEPT.

To be Appointed Assistant Adjutant General of the State.

(Special Dispatch to the News.)

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 24.—The term of office of Adjutant General Frederick M. Sackett expired today and general orders were issued by the governor providing for his continuance in office until his successor is elected by the General Assembly. It is understood that General Sackett will be re-elected by the General Assembly next week and that Colonel John H. Wetherell of Newport will accept the appointment as assistant adjutant general, to succeed Colonel Robert W. Taft, who declines a reappointment.

We do not advertise $20 suits for $8.85, or any such tommy rot which every sensible person instantly recognizes as "fake" of the first water, but we offer such bargains as an intelligent merchant who understands his business can offer to an intelligent public which is not to be fooled with mere words.

Men's Ulsters,	$5, were	$7.50
Overcoats	$10, "	15.00
Stylish Suits	$10, "	15.00
Fancy Vests	$1.50, "	3.00
Odd Suits,	$7.50, "	12.00

Terms Are Strictly Spot Cash at This Sale.

Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
208 THAMES ST. 208

POWELL'S
Bronchial Troches.
Excellent for any Throat Irritation.
POWELL'S DRUG STORE,
COR. THAMES AND PELHAM STS

THE ROCHESTER HOLOCAUST.

Coroner Condemns the Trustees and the City Officials.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 24.—Coroner Kleindienst has given out his verdict in the inquest into the deaths of the 31 persons who were victims of the fire in the Rochester Orphan Asylum on the morning of January 8. The coroner severely criticises the trustees of the asylum, and denounces Mayor Carnahan and the board of estimate and apportionment for their policy in not giving the fire marshal sufficient assistance to permit of the proper building inspection. Concluding, the verdict says:

"I find that, if the buildings had been equipped with sufficient fire escapes of a proper kind, the lives of [illegible] children might have been saved. I find that the building was not properly guarded by a male night watchman."

The origin of the fire is not definitely determined. The coroner believes the fire to have been due to the heating of leaking illuminating gas.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in
Modern and Antique
FURNITURE,
Upholstering in All Its Branches.
Packing Furniture, Crockery and Chinaware a specialty.

Continuance of Discount Sale.

Wm. Sherman & Co.,
135 & 137 Thames Street,
Beg to remind the people of Newport that many bargains will be placed upon their counters for the coming week.

Good Merchandise. Low Prices.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRESS MATERIALS.

This Morning's News.

SENILE DECAY.

Given by the Physicians as the Cause of the Queen's Death.

COWES, Isle of Wight, Jan. 23. The cause of the Queen's death, as officially given, was senile decay. The doctors have adopted this expression as most suitable and truthful. They attribute the paralysis which attacked her as secondary to the general weakness of her condition, nor is it considered advisable, for reasons of state, to intimate that her intellect was dimmed by this particular form of the disease.

Details of the dying hours were not obtainable until late last evening. It appears that the Queen was moved Sunday from her big bed into a small cot specially built with springs. The cot was surrounded by a screen. This was done to enable the doctors to reach the patient easily on both sides, which was impossible when she lay in a bed six feet wide. In this small bed she passed away.

When Emperor William arrived he rushed, without taking off his overcoat, to her bedside, and the first words he said were words of regret that his mother was unable to come.

"Yes," murmured the Queen, "I wish Vicky could be here," using a pet name of her eldest daughter.

The body was embalmed Tuesday evening. Outside the room where it rests two officers are on guard. Within two Indian attendants remain, in company with ladies-in-waiting, who are constantly present. The body is attired in black. The face is perfectly peaceful, and the arms have been folded. On the breast rests a beautiful gold cross. The features are very calm. All about repose quantities of beautiful flowers.

The honor of first seeing the body of the Queen was conferred on her personal retinue, and such a simple, pathetic scene as marked this afternoon could hardly have occurred in any other monarchy. All the servants and tenants were admitted. The footmen, housemaids, coachmen, stable lads and policemen, dressed in their Sunday clothes, filed through the room for four hours.

There were no formalities. It might have been the body of any country lady, whose tenants were bidding her a last farewell. Bent old men, children and families, who had grown up on the estate, who regarded Queen Victoria as a friend and patron, rather than as a sovereign, took their turn, and their grief was the sorrow of those who had lost a friend.

In the meantime, many residents of Cowes and neighboring towns and some prominent people applied at Porter's lodge for admission, but were told to come tomorrow. There is no mistaking the reality of the sorrow of Cowes. "The Queen was always so good to us," they say. She knew personally many of the townspeople, and took great interest in their families, their troubles and their joys. She could call many of them by name, and often stopped in her drives to talk to them. Almost every house has a half-masted flag, and the store windows are draped with black and white.

Emperor William and Princess Louise, the Duchess of Argyll, walked to Whippingham Church this afternoon.

Nothing has been decided at Osborne House regarding the funeral arrangements or the removal of the body, and nothing will be until the arrival of the King.

The palace was painfully quiet last evening. There have been no arrivals or departures since the King left.

Herr Fuchs, the German sculptor, has arrived to take a cast of the dead Queen's face.

It is reported that Emperor William will remain in the Isle of Wight until the removal of the body, even if this should be postponed for a fortnight.

IN HER FOOTSTEPS.

King Edward Pledges Himself to Follow the Queen's Pathway.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—Following is the full text of His Majesty's accession speech:

"Your Royal Highnesses, My Lords and Gentlemen: This is the most painful occasion on which I shall ever be called upon to address you. My first and melancholy duty is to announce to you the death of my beloved mother, the Queen, and I know how deeply you and the whole nation, and, I think I may say, the whole world sympathize with me in the irreparable loss we have all sustained.

"I need hardly say that my constant endeavor will be always to walk in her footsteps.

"In undertaking the heavy load which now devolves upon me, I am fully determined to be a constitutional sovereign in the strictest sense of the word, and, so long as there is breath in my body, to work for the good and amelioration of my people.

"I have resolved to be known by the name of Edward, which has been borne by six of my ancestors. In doing so, I do not undervalue the name of Albert, which I inherit from my ever to be lamented, great and wise father, who by universal consent is, I think deservedly, known by the name of 'Albert the Good,' and I desire that his name should stand alone.

"In conclusion, I trust to Parliament and the nation to support me in the arduous duties which now devolve upon me by inheritance, and to which I am determined to devote my whole strength during the remainder of my life."

In an extraordinary issue of the Gazette this morning, which appears with black borders, the death of Queen Victoria is announced, with the following comment:

"The event has caused one universal feeling of regret and sorrow to her late majesty's faithful subjects, to whom she was endeared by the deep interest in their welfare which she invariably manifested, as well as by many signal virtues which marked and adorned her character."

Here follows the proclamation of Edward VII, the acknowledgment of allegiance by the privy council and the King's speech at his accession.

After giving a list of those who attended the council, the Gazette announces that the King subscribed the oath relating to the security of the Church of Scotland.

It concludes with the King's formal proclamation, ordering all officers and persons in authority throughout his dominions to continue to exercise their office during the royal pleasure, and exhorting his subjects to aid and assist such officers in the performance and execution of their duties.

The sorrow felt throughout the empire is described in a constant succession of telegrams arriving from every important town in the colonies, all telling of the suspension of business, the closing of theatres, the display of mourning emblems and arrangements for memorial services. All the governors have sent on behalf of their respective colonies telegrams of condolence to King Edward and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, minister of foreign affairs, has received from the German ambassador a letter, on behalf of the diplomatic corps, expressing its sympathy and condolence.

The morning papers publish a long tribute from the poet laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, to the dead Queen.

Orders have been issued for 5,500 troops to line the streets of London today for the proclamation ceremony.

The Gazette orders the court to go into mourning until July 24, and into half-mourning until January 24, 1902. Lord Roberts has ordered the army to adopt mourning until March 5.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

IN A SEMI-CIRCLE.

Kitchener Drawing His Lines Around the Boers.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 23.—General Kitchener is disposing great forces semi-circularly, his extreme left resting on the sea to circumvent the Boers. The columns move simultaneously, in touch with each other.

The greatest danger of the situation is the possibility of General Dewet's appearance in Cape Colony. It is believed that none of the Dutch would resist his personal call to arms. They think the fame of Napoleon and Wellington pales in the presence of his military genius.

Among a number of captured letters is one from General Hertzog to President Steyn asking for 1,000 unmarried young men to enter Cape Colony and beat up recruits.

CLOSING OF CANTEENS.

Hotels on Reservations, Libraries and Gymnasiums Also Go.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—As interpreted by War Department officials the canteen clause of the army reorganization bill will result in closing the sale of liquors on all military reservations, whether used by soldiers or purchased by others. Orders will be issued immediately on the passage of the bill shutting up every barroom at military stations and refusing hotel proprietors at Fort Monroe, West Point and Fort Leavenworth, which are maintained on land belonging to the government, the further sale of all liquors.

This will be the first time since these places were established that the government has not by special authority permitted the sale of liquors. Strong protests are expected to be made against the orders. Arrangements have been completed at the War Department to carry out the provisions of the law relating to the canteen and it will be announced that the libraries, gymnasiums and lyceums be closed with the canteens. These have been maintained by the small profits from the canteen and their loss will cause much discontent and dissatisfaction, it is claimed, among enlisted men of the army.

Ever since the establishment of the army, in the eighteenth century, there has been some system corresponding to the canteen by which soldiers were privileged to purchase small supplies not a part of the ration and which could not be obtained at frontier posts. Under this usage a small banking system was conducted and soldiers were allowed to have newspapers and other reading matter which will now be denied them. Army officers predict general discontent, increase of courts-martial, desertions and intoxication in the army on account of the system being abandoned.

MIDDLETOWN.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

Mrs. Farnum, who has spent some time with her daughter, Mrs. Joseph A. Peckham, has gone to Fall River, previous to her return to her home in Vermont.

The Paradise Club had a pleasant afternoon with Mrs. Wayland Smith yesterday.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union is arranging for a "parlor meeting," to be held probably next Wednesday evening at the home of one of the members.

Mr. James T. Peckham is cutting ice from the small pond on Mr. Thomas J. Sherman's farm.

Mr. and Mrs. William Burgess are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Almore Hunnewell on West Main road.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of The News.]

The funeral of Mrs. Forrest C. Mann, who died at her home on Benefit street, Providence, last Monday, was solemnized at Trinity Church, Bristol, at 1.30 o'clock, Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Trotter, the rector, being in New York, the Protestant Episcopal clergyman of Warren conducted the services. The church was filled with relatives and friends, Bristol having been Mrs. Mann's home until her marriage not quite a year ago. Her husband is employed as draughtsman by the Central Engineering Company of New York in its Providence office. Mrs. Mann leaves, besides her husband, a brother and mother, Mrs. Sarah Hathaway of Bristol, and had relatives in Portsmouth: Mr. and Mrs. Perry G. Randall, Mrs. George N. Dennis, Miss Kate L. Durfee and Mr. David B. Anthony from this town attended the funeral.

At the Monday Evening Whist Club Dr. Minot A. Steele took the first prize, a scarf pin, and Miss Mabel Peckham the booby prize, a bottle of catsup.

There will be one more meeting of the singing class, as the attendance for various causes was so light last week that Mr. Irons very generously gave another evening to take its place. The question of another term is under consideration, as well as a concert.

The Ladies' Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet Friday instead of Thursday at the parsonage.

Rev. Reginald Pearce is visiting his parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. Stuart Pearce.

Mrs. J. M. Eldredge is having frequent rehearsals for "Living Whist," which she expects to have ready by February 12.

In spite of the old superstition about the ill luck which follows the traveler who begins his journey on Friday, a Western passenger agent says his experience has shown that there is more railway travel on Friday than on any other day of the week. The lightest travel is on Wednesday.

NORWEGIAN WOMEN.

Their Sports Have Developed Them into the Finest Athletes in the World.

[Christiania correspondence of Providence Telegram.]

Out of the beaten track of tourist travel as she is, the woman of Norway has developed into the finest physical specimen in the world without the girls of other lands being aware of it. Stories of the wonderful race of athletic girls to be found in Norway reached me in Paris and I determined to visit what had been described to me as "the most interesting winter region in Europe. The most remarkable being in the Old World is undoubtedly the Norwegian woman."

Taking her cue from the peasant and middle classes, she has developed her muscular powers to the finest degree possible. She is a probable development of the extreme dryness and severity of the climate here. In England the enervating dampness has helped as much as the extreme cold in Russia has to make women the slaves of the heated house habit. Here the persistent outdoor exercise has developed healthy complexions and brilliant eyes in the younger generation of women, who are little giantesses compared with the girls of other countries. Even the daughters of the best people in Norway have the walk and gait of the Telemarken peasant child.

The sledge is the great vehicle of Norway in the winter time; in fact, it seems, rather than the train, to reach all the avenues of traffic. The delights of sleigh-driving in Norway exceed those of the touring pleasures of any other country during the cold season. All the family tumbles in for a drive, from the biggest to the smallest. The vehicle is called the spidsslaede, and is built more on the style of a boat than a sleigh.

Often a big lively girl stands in front, with her father behind her, holding the reins, and the rest of the family tucked up in the rear end of the vehicle enjoying the tour. The little sturdy pony kicks along through the snow, evidently as pleased to be out as any of the family, for one must always consider the pony a part of the Norwegian household. The rapid turns that are made en route would ruin the nerves of an ordinary society woman, yet it is seldom that accidents occur.

Those who do not maintain a sleigh, and even many who do, have a great time skiing. Skiing means getting into a pair of snowshoes and going wherever you please to the limit of your own locomotive capacity. The ground here is always snow-covered during the winter. Skiing is enjoyed by the women as much as by the men. I have seen these remarkable women shoot off a mound and catch their balance below with the airy grace of a danseuse. In race competitions they have not matched the men yet, but in jumping they hold the highest record. This is due to the fact that in their ankles the women have the strength of men, while they are lighter in weight.

For competitions the women dress both becomingly and cleverly. Their skirts are short and warm, harmonizing colors being used. One of the prettiest combinations of girl and dress was seen recently. She was a leading athlete—in height above 5 feet 8 inches; in form most symmetrical. Her costume was of an olive-green woolen material, daintily embroidered in silver at collar and girdle. She wore a fur hat ornamented with a blue and silver arrangement, a model of happiness and health, to my thinking. Dressed like this, the Norwegian girl is ready for any kind of wholesome sport.

Every one in the sledge is prepared for emergencies. They're off! Bumpety bump goes the sledge, turning curves up and down hill, that are so near to precipitous descent as to seem to tempt death. I have seen tobogganing in America, but it is child's sport compared to this. It is like comparing a sail on a rapidly flowing river to the descent of Niagara. Some of the hills down which the kjaelkers sweep are so steep that the movement is swifter than an express train. Surely the passengers must be dashed to pieces, for a little further nothing but a low snow bank intervenes between the track and a sheer descent of thousands of feet. But without such a risk as this the Norwegians would think the sport a tame one. Life depends on the quickness and dexterity of the pole-wielder. Just as a catastrophe seems certain the pole sweeps out and the kjaelk sweeps aside from the abyss and continues its thrilling career in another direction. Faster and faster, until the speed becomes too great for even the Norwegians, and prudence prompts the guide to slow up and gain control of the flying sledge. Switched into a hammock of snow, the kjaelke's speed slackens with a suddenness that nearly throws out the occupants. A severe shaking up, however, is merely an incident and without the slightest sign of fear or discomposure the occupants of the sledge settle in their seats and resume the giddy flight again, and when the ride is over. One such a ride in a day is sufficient for even a Norwegian's taste. As I watch the extraordinary sight I can not help comparing the Norwegian girl's idea of fun with that of some of our languid society women in America. It is only necessary to look at the cheeks and eyes of the kjaelkers and call to mind the appearance of our delicate butterflies of fashion at home to decide which class of women enjoys life most.

AROUND RHODE ISLAND.

A single case of scarlet fever in two towns came to light yesterday. It was reported from the extreme southern end of the town of East Providence, and Health Officer Mason B. Wood of that town visited the place yesterday afternoon for the purpose of placarding the house. Mr. Wood, however, discovered that the house was situated on the town boundary line, and was partly in East Providence and partly in Barrington. At first he was in a quandary as to how much of the case came within his jurisdiction, but as he learned that the head of the family was a voter in the town of Barrington he concluded that the fine quibbles of law would be made less doubtful if the case was attended to by the authorities of the town in which the head of the family voted. So he left it that way, and took his red card home in his pocket. The house in question is occupied by a family named Peck, and the patient has the disease in a mild form.

Axel Johnson, his wife and four children had a narrow escape from asphyxiation by coal gas at their home on Greene street, East Greenwich, yesterday morning. The Johnson family occupy the upper tenement. On the lower floor an open stovepipe hole into the chimney caused a defective draught, and gas escaped from a coal stove on the upper floor and filled the rooms. The air was so thoroughly permeated with the poisonous gas that it was noticed even by the people in the lower tenement, who made an investigation, and found an alarming state of affairs up stairs. The several members of the Johnson family were either unconscious or fast becoming so, and but for the timely discovery the situation might have had a serious ending. At noon the physician considered the entire family out of danger and all were doing well.

A collision between an electric freight train and an East Greenwich passenger car on the crossing just beyond Auburn, where the East Greenwich line goes over the old steam railroad tracks, occurred yesterday, but no one was seriously injured. The East Greenwich car was somewhat battered about the vestibule and front end and pushed diagonally across the rails, which were blocked for several hours. The responsibility for the accident is not yet determined, but it seems as if either motorman should have seen the other in time to avoid collision. The passengers were naturally frightened and somewhat shaken up, but with the exception of two women they were able to continue their journey. Mrs. F. J. Colby, wife of the proprietor of the Apponaug Hotel, and Mrs. E. M. Heltzen of East Greenwich were considerably shocked by the accident.

The will of Maria T. Banigan, widow of Joseph Banigan, was filed for probate in Providence Tuesday. No public bequest was made. The bulk of the estate is bequeathed to relatives in Providence and Chicago, the legatees being Walter A. Bapp of Chicago, John Conway, Mrs. David F. Lingane of Providence, Mrs. Mary E. Linn of Chicago, Mrs. Catherine E. Stanley of Providence and Susan P. Maher.

While replacing a slipped cable in the upper part of one of the big coal pockets of the Inter-State Coal Company, on Dyer street, Providence, yesterday afternoon, Robert E. Dailey, one of the engineers, lost his balance and fell 25 feet from the edge of the pocket to its floor. The fall broke his back between the third and fourth dorsal vertebrae. He died at the hospital in less than three hours after the accident.

FIRE BOATS.

[Pearson's Magazine.]

Perhaps an idea of just what the modern fire boat is may not be better conveyed than by a brief description of the expensive and surprisingly complete craft now building for the city of Detroit. The vessel is 122 feet in length, 25 feet abeam, and 13 feet in depth, and the hull has been modeled with the idea of breaking heavy ice. The best quality of mild steel is the material which has been used, and the hold of the boat is divided into four separate water-tight compartments, so that it is practically unsinkable.

The four holds—separate ships, as it were—are all put to excellent uses. The fore hold is elaborately fitted for the drying of hose; the middle hold contains the boilers and coal bunkers, and the after hold the propelling engines, fire pumps and a complete little work shop in which repairs could be quickly made to any portion of the apparatus which might become damaged. In the steel house up on the deck are giant reels capable of holding 2,000 additional feet of hose, and close by are innumerable lockers filled with nozzles and fittings, all arranged with the utmost care, for if there be any place where the importance of the injunction, a place for everything, and everything in its place," is fully appreciated, it is on a fire boat.

The feature of the fire boat, in which especially extensive improvements have been made during the past few years, is found in that most essential portion of the equipment—the pumps. This is due largely to the fact that the requirements of modern fire boats are far more exacting than formerly. A year or two ago the boat needed but to furnish power for the streams which its own force of firemen directed against the flames, but latterly what are known as underground pipe line systems have been installed in many cities, and through these immense quantities of water must be forced at very high pressure. In this way the benefit of the fire boat's tremendous power may be had in fighting a fire at some distance from the water front. A double set of pumps of the kind now used will weigh more than 16 tons, and they are capable of hurling through space more than 6,000 gallons of water a minute.

The offensive forces of the fire boat are being increased almost as rapidly as those of the battleship. Indeed, in some of the new members of the fire-fighting navy now under construction there are more than a score of hose outlets. This means that 20 solid streams of water, each a quarter of a foot through, can be swept against a wall of flames, simultaneously, from different parts of the boat. There are hose outlets forward and aft, and amidships, just as the guns are distributed on a man-of-war, so that the boat's position need not be dependent upon the point of attack.

The comparison between the naval craft and the fire-fighter may be carried still farther, and corresponding to the capacious turreted 13-inch guns, one located high on top of the pilot house, and the other in the after part of the vessel. These constitute the heavy artillery of the service, and it is upon them that dependence is placed when it is desired to throw to a great height a stream of water almost the thickness of a man.

Then comes a long list of minor weapons for battling with the flames, which correspond in their importance to the torpedoes and machine guns of the lords of the navy. Each fire boat is provided with powerful reversing-gear which enables the vessel to be stopped and turned about in an especially short space of time. The vessel is steered by steam and there are even ingenious devices for mechanically hoisting the anchors and carrying out the ashes.

CONDENSED BOOKS.

[New Bedford Standard.]

Editor Harmsworth's condensed book notion is not new. In various forms the experiment has been attempted with usually either indifferent success or total failure. Unless the condenser is a genius, nobody wants his condensation; and if he is a genius, he will not ordinarily go into the condensing business. A clever chemist can put all the essence of a turkey into a pellet not so big as a pea; but who would want the thing for a Thanksgiving dinner? A book is worth reading, if worth reading at all, for something more than a condensed extract of the flavor. Mr. Harmsworth's sympathy for the hustling and tired business man does credit to his kindly nature; but the hustling and tired business man needs something better than the precipitation of the constituents of a book. He needs a little more sensible care for himself, so that he can enjoy a good book as the author meant he should enjoy it.

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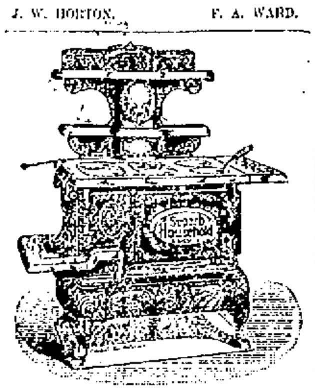

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SUNFLOWERS AS FOOD.

American Farmers Urged to Cultivate This Widely Known Plant.

[Boston Herald.]

Sunflower culture is engaging the attention of the Department of Agriculture, which believes that there is much money in the industry, if farmers in this country can be persuaded to take it up. Abroad, more especially in Russia, the plant is of great economic importance, its seeds being eaten in immense quantities, raw or roasted, as peanuts are in America, while the oil, obtained by pressing the seeds, is widely used as an article of diet, besides, the stalks and oil cake make excellent fodder, the leaves are employed as a substitute for tobacco, and the fibre of the stalks has a high value.

The sunflower might well be chosen as our national floral emblem, inasmuch as it originated in this country, in the region of the Great Plains. Specimens of it were taken to Europe by the early Spanish explorers, and it was first cultivated in the Old World in the gardens of Madrid.

The plant was utilized by American Indians long before the days of Columbus, and when Champlain visited Georgean bay in 1615 he found the aborigines there growing it and using on their hair the oil pressed from the seeds. It was raised chiefly, however, for the sake of the food which its seeds supplied. To so high a point had it been developed by the natives on this continent that, during the three and one half centuries which have elapsed since its adoption by the white man, it has not been improved to any extent, merely retaining the abnormal size that distinguishes it from its wild original.

In Russia, where the frequent religious feasts restricting the use of meat lead to a large consumption of vegetable oils, the oil of the sunflower is widely employed. Between 1830 and 1840 the manufacture of this oil on a commercial scale began in the southern provinces, and since that time the industry has attained great importance, leading naturally to the development of the more prolific seed-producing varieties.

There are three principal varieties now cultivated in the empire of the Czar—one with large white seeds, which are said to yield the most oil; one with smaller black seeds, which are sweeter and regarded as best for eating, and an intermediate form with striped seeds, used both for eating and for the production of oil.

The sunflower, indeed, has assumed a greater economic importance in Russia than in any other country. Even by the upper classes the seeds are much eaten, the larger and finer ones being quite equal to most nuts in respect to both palatability and wholesomeness. While the poorer and less perfect seeds furnish an oil that is somewhat turbid and bitter, the better ones yield a superior quality that is said to compare favorably with olive oil for table purposes. The stalks and straw of the sunflower are highly prized for fuel, being in some parts of the empire almost the only available substitute for wood.

Sunflower oil appears to have more of the general properties of olive oil than any other known vegetable oil. About one bushel of seeds are required to make a gallon of the oil, and 50 bushels of seeds are produced on one acre of land. Selling at $1 per gallon, the profit on the oil is large. Of late years purified sunflower oil has ben used quite extensively to adulterate olive oil; it is of a pale yellowish color and decidedly palatable. In a crude state it is used by painters to some extent, being mixed with cheap paints, and with prepared stains, but it does not equal linseed oil for varnish. The cake left after the extraction of the oil by pressure is extremely rich, being equal in this respect to maize cake or linseed cake. Branches and stalks of the plants furnish an excellent fodder, being highly nutritious.

The production of sunflower seed in Russia is about 228,000,000 pounds annually, the area devoted to the culture of the plant being 216,000 acres. One acre will yield 1,500 pounds of seeds, representing 50 gallons of oil, which, pressed on the spot, is yellow in color, thicker than hempseed oil, and dries slowly. The oil has to be purified for table use, and much of it is utilized for burning in lamps and for making candles and soap.

In the poorer districts of Europe a fair kind of bread is made from sunflower seeds, and is used as a regular article of diet. Many cheap cigars, it is said, are made from the leaves of the plant. When properly cured, the large leaves make pretty fair wrappers for cigars, and for this purpose they are employed to a greater extent than is generally imagined. Pulverized and mixed with an equal quantity of tobacco, the combination is not so bad for pipe smoking; in fact, the sunflower leaves give a peculiar aromatic flavor to the tobacco that is liked by some smokers. Cheap cigarettes are frequently adulterated with sunflower leaves.

In China the fibre of the stalks, which is fine, silky and very strong, is woven into silk fabrics, and it is believed that, with the use of proper machinery, it might be utilized most profitably in this country.

It is an interesting fact that the variety of sunflower most cultivated at the present time in this country for ornament and for the production of seeds is known as the "Russian." Farmers say that nothing fattens chickens so quickly as the seeds of this plant, which seem to encourage hens to lay. From the bright yellow blossoms a yellow dye is made, and potash can be obtained from the stalks. Paper has been made from the stalks, but in the treeless regions, where the sunflower is most abundantly grown, their highest value is for fuel. One acre of sunflowers will yield many cords of good, hot stuff to burn in winter. The fact may be mentioned, incidentally, that a single flower head has been known to yield 2,362 seeds.

The sunflower has long been grown in this country for ornamental purposes, it beautiful yellow flowers lending much to the adornment of yards and gardens. In some of the central states the plant, in a much smaller form than the cultivated kind, grows wild, and in Kansas the borders of wagon roads and railroads are frequently lined for miles with the blossoms, which in August and September, when in full bloom, are a marked feature of the prairie landscape. The aesthetic value of the sunflower has long been recognized in the United States, but it is only of late years that we have begun to realize that it has an economic importance, and promises to be a source of wealth in the future.

It is found that the plant grows best for commercial purposes in Kansas, Missouri and the Ohio valley, but many other regions are well suited to it. As a rule, the soils best adapted for Indian corn produce the best crops of sunflowers. They should be planted by a drill, in rows three feet apart, the seeds being placed deep enough to secure abundant moisture to make them germinate. The planting should be done as early as possible in spring, and the heads should be harvested before the seeds are quite ripe, so as to avoid scattering and loss. After drying, the seeds may be threshed out and stored in bags. The threshing may be done with a flail, but if the sunflower is to be grown in this country over large areas for market, special threshing machines will have to be devised for the separation of the seeds.

Three principal kinds of sunflowers are grown in the United States for their seeds. One of these is the common sunflower, now found in gardens all over the country, with nodding heads eight to 16 inches in diameter. The other two are the "Mammoth Russian" and the "Black Giant."

COSTUME OF BLUE BEIGE.

The cut shows a costume of beige cloth. The skirt is ornamented with three lines of stitching, which pass around the front and up each side of the front, designing a redingote. The bodice simulates three superposed boleros, each bordered with stitching, and has groups of gold buttons and a crenelated bertha of moss green velvet, plain at the back. The sleeves have stitched folds down the outside, with gold buttons at the bottom and a wrist puff of printed panne gathered into a band of green velvet. The chemisette and collar are of printed panne, the corselet belt of green velvet. The hat of beige felt is trimmed with beige plumes and a knot of green velvet.

Since the fashion of extremely clinging skirts the use of more than one petticoat has been abandoned on the plea that the short underpetticoat once universally worn tends to enlarge the hips and make the figure clumsy. To compensate for the omission silk petticoats intended for winter wear are lined with flannel or cashmere, which gives them much protective warmth and also adds to their durability.

CLOTH COSTUME.

A silent and not altogether equal war is raging between the short and the long skirt for the street. The skirt just creeping the ground has reason, hygiene and cleanliness as its allies, but the trailing skirt has the incalculable force of blind fashion at its back, and the very women who, being of moderate income and therefore obliged to walk in the street a great deal, most urgently require the success of the short skirt are the ones who do most to resist it by clinging to the mode of trains.

FRENCH CRUELTY TO HORSES.

[Paris correspondence of London Telegraph.]

While the exhibition was in full swing a Parisian contemporary pointed out that the manner in which horses were ill-treated here must produce a very unfavorable impression on foreign visitors. From time to time remonstrances of a like character are to be found in one organ of the press or another, but unfortunately they lead to no practical result, although there is a law specially framed for the protection of animals. At not unfrequent intervals foreign visitors have made resolute attempts to interfere on behalf of the ill-fated horses, but usually to be met only with the mocking remark that this is none of their business, and that if they are so squeamish they can return to their native land.

As it is, the pleasure of a saunter through streets and avenues is too often marred by spectacles of wanton cruelty, which it appears impossible to check. The average Frenchman, indeed, does not seem to have the instinctive love for and sympathy with the horse which is so characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon and some other races. Ignorance, too, is responsible for a good deal of the brutality witnessed. The development of the automobile movement may eventually tend to modify this lamentable state of things to some extent, but it will be slow. It is true that motor tram-cars are being substituted more and more for omnibuses, and it is also rumored that coachmen employed by well-to-do people who keep their carriages are becoming uneasy at the growing favor which is accorded to the automobile in fashionable circles. But so few motor cabs have been added to those originally started that they scarcely reckon among the thousands which ply in the streets of this gay city, and the number of the tradesmen who have patronized the horseless vehicle is still very small.

A long time must, therefore, elapse ere any real change will be noticeable, and in the meanwhile myriads of hapless horses are being deliberately and systematically underfed and worked off their legs, it being calculated that more profit is thus realized than if they were properly treated.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

[Dexter Smith, in Boston Transcript.]

Scarce o'er the threshold of this century
Hadst thou advanced when struck the fateful bell
Which waits for prince or peasant with its knell;
Yet naught of terror had its peal for thee,
Thy spirit now hath solved death's mystery,
In God's own kingdom evermore to dwell.
No history can all thy goodness tell
Nor what thy record means for liberty!
Thou wert unto thy people more than queen,
Nor less a woman than true women are;
As wife, as mother, honored thou hast been.
Thy mem'ry will be cherished near and far;
Alas! that war's dense cloud should intervene
To dim the glory of thy setting star!

TWO FRIENDS.

[John Vance Cheney, in Harper's Magazine.]

I honor him who needs must chop the stone,
Must pluck the root up, murder beast and bird,
Then label with a very butcher's word
The bleeding pieces. Though he build his throne
On brittle stalks and hollow carcass bone,
Still by a princely purpose is he stirred;
And such his thirst for knowledge long deferred,
Kind Nature counts him in among her own.
But him I love the Muses make their care,
Bending his feet wherever he may go,
To spell the gentle magic of the air,
Of golden boughs and darkest brooks that flow,
He has my heart: for perfect things and fair
He finds, and leaves them fairer than they grow.

FANCIES.

We muse on all those better things
Tomorrow we will do and say,
But when tomorrow comes it brings
Just old incapable Today.
—[Chicago Record.

In the Poultry Yard. Mrs. Hen—He's awfully common! Why, his mother was a second-hand $2.98 incubator.—[Life.

He—Has your engagement to the count been announced?
"Only very informally to the count's creditors."—[Life.

"Well, my dear, what did you see in Europe?"
"See! We had no time for details. We saw only Europe."—[Life.

"Constant Reader" is informed that an "Automobile Coat" is a garment worn by women who never were in an automobile.—[Boston Transcript.

"Huh! I wouldn't cry s' hard jes' 'cause teacher licked me!"
"I ain't cryin' 'cause teacher licked me; I'm cryin' 'cause I ain't big enough to lick him."—[Chicago Record.

"Rubber, spun-glass, steel and ivory are the most elastic substances." The writer of this seems to have forgotten the human conscience.—[Boston Transcript.

"So she refused you?"
"That's the impression I received."
"Didn't she actually say no?"
"No, she didn't. All she said was 'Ha-ha-ha!'"—[Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Deacon Styles—But don't you think we should have a fire escape upon the church?
The architect—Wouldn't that be a case of Pelion on Ossa? The church itself is a fire escape, isn't it?—[Boston Transcript.

Butcher—Come, John, be lively now; break the bone in Mr. Williamson's chops and put Mr. Smith's ribs in the basket for him.
John (briskly)—All right, sir, just as soon as I've sawed off Mr. Murphy's leg.—[Tit-Bits.

First waiter—That man over at the corner table is an awful kicker.
Second waiter—Yes; he complained the other day because there were no pearls in his oysters.
First waiter—And now he wants to know what we mean by removing the diamonds from the diamond back terrapin.—[Philadelphia Record.

"Clara, dear, we've been careful so far, and I don't think they suspect we are just married. You must scold me a little now as we get off the train."
(Sharply and in a high-pitched voice)—George, darling, when we get to the hotel you must certainly take off that abused lavender necktie!—[Chicago Tribune.

Stranger—Call your paper a great advertising medium, do you? It isn't worth shucks. I put in an advertisement last week, and didn't get an answer, not one.
Editor—My! my! How was your advertisement worded?
Stranger—"A poor young man wants a pretty wife who can do her own housework."—[New York Weekly.

MENU FOR FRIDAY.

The greatest clerks be not the wisest men.—[Chaucer.

Breakfast.
Fruit.
Oatmeal and Cream.
Parsley Omelet. Potato Straws.
Rice Griddle Cakes. Sally Lunn.
Coffee with Scalded Milk.

Luncheon.
Fish Chowder.
Meat Croquettes. Peas.
Midget Lemon Pudding.
Green Tea.

Dinner.
Chicken Soup.
Baked Bluefish, Sauce Hollandaise.
Creamed Squash. Potatoes au Gratin.
Lettuce with French Dressing.
Orange Compote.
Cheese. Crackers.

Midget Lemon Pudding. Mix together two ounces of finely chopped suet, the chopped peel and juice of a lemon, four ounces of bread crumbs, two ounces of castor sugar, six blanched almonds cut in strips and an egg, the yolk and white to be beaten separately. Add two tablespoonfuls of sherry and boil in a small buttered mold for an hour.

TOMATOES AND CANCER.

While few people believe the tradition that tomatoes produce cancer, yet it cannot be denied that a stigma has been attached to the fruit by the old superstition. Dr. Susanna W. Dodds of St. Louis explains its origin, for which she asserts Dr. Dio Lewis was responsible. The facts she learned from one of his patients. In the early season, while tomatoes were still scarce, Dr. Lewis's patients in his sanatorium clamored for them, and to save the trouble of finding the fruit he told them that tomatoes caused cancer. Dr. Dodds states that Dr. Lewis never expected his statement to be believed, but intended it as a practical joke.

Sweet potatoes sweetened and soured are a tasty luncheon dish. Cut boiled sweet potatoes into rather thick slices. Sprinkle them with a few drops of vinegar or lemon juice, then with granulated sugar and fry a delicate brown in butter.

THE LUMBER INDUSTRY.

Instructive Review Issued by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

"The Lumber Trade of the United States" is the title of a monograph just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics. The lumber industry and trade, it finds, has within quite recent years changed from a small scale of production to one in which machinery, a large outlay of capital and a farsighted policy of development of properties are becoming controlling factors. This change is due partly to the growth of domestic demand and partly to the fear of prematurely exhausting our timber resources. The existence of surplus capital looking for new fields of investment has had a tendency to eliminate the small-scale lumberman, and the policy of European states in rigidly limiting the annual cut of lumber to something like the rate of increase in the growth of forest has forced European lumber-consuming interests to come to the United States and Canada, especially for hard woods and lumber for building purposes. As a result, the foreign lumber trade of the United States has grown enormously. Within quite recent years it has developed from a local to a world-wide commercial movement.

More lumber is now being shipped than at any previous time in the history of the country. The total exports of timber, lumber and manufactured wood for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, amounted to $50,598,416. Imports of corresponding products, however, amounted to $20,591,908, showing a balance of almost exactly $30,000,000 of exports of this class over imports. About half of these imports come from Canada, consisting mainly of planks, boards, logs and shingles as the four principal items. Another principal feature in our timber imports is the tropical timber, including Cuban mahogany and cedar, and mahogany from Central and South America and Africa.

The wooded area of the United States, according to the United States geological survey, is 1,091,498 square miles, or 37 per cent of the land area. From this standing supply of timber it is estimated that from 1,820,000,000 to 2,300,000,000 of board measure feet of lumber are available. The annual lumber cut has been estimated for the year 1899 at 40,000,000,000 of B.M. feet; that is, we cut approximately two per cent of our national timber resources annually. Of this cut, 13,000,000,000 are credited to the lake region, 10,000,000,000 to the Southern states, 6,000,000,000 to the Northwest and north Atlantic states, 5,000,000,000 to the central states, 1,000,000,000 to the Pacific states and 2,000,000,000 to the mountain states, according to the New Orleans Lumber Trade Journal. These figures are, however, only an approximation on the part of those familiar with the industry as a whole, yet they indicate that our timber supply is not disappearing at an alarming rate provided the destructive waste of forest fires can be prevented.

The timbered territory of the country covers five different sections from which commercial distribution is made. Beginning with New England, the output of Maine is still the leading feature of this section; and the middle states, from the Adirondacks and northwestern Pennsylvania, still supply a considerable market of more or less local character. The greatest areas of standing timber are found in the Southern states, where the long leaf and the short leaf pine and the cypress are the leading features. In the lake region of the Northwest, including Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, is the largest output, where the white pine and hemlock are the leading features. The Pacific coast section includes the pine and fir forests of Washington and Oregon and the red wood of California as the leading kinds of timber. The Rocky Mountain states are as yet of subordinate commercial importance compared with the Southern, Northwestern and Pacific States.

A comparison of Southern exports of timber, lumber and manufactures thereof, with the total from the United States, shows that Southern ports furnish 88 per cent of the sawn timber exported, 81 per cent of the hewn timber, 71 per cent of the logs, etc., 68 per cent of the boards, deals and planks, 77 per cent of the joists and scantlings, 51 per cent of the shingles, 72 per cent of the staves, 75 per cent of all other lumber, and 19 per cent of the manufactured lumber—a remarkable exhibit of the progress which southern lumber products have made in our foreign trade.

On the Pacific coast lumbering on a large scale has been carried to a high degree of perfection, especially in the state of Washington in the Puget Sound country, in Oregon on the Columbia river, and in northern California in the Eureka red wood district. In the distribution of lumber by water Tacoma is the chief outlet on the Puget sound. The red wood of California is marketed very largely through San Francisco and Eureka. Portland, Ore., shows the heaviest shipments by rail of any point on the Pacific coast.

In the central states Minneapolis is the principal centre of lumber production and distribution for the white pine region. In point of production Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota are about equal, and are still the leading lumber-producing states of the Union. From them the eastward movement through the Great Lakes amounted to 1,038,057,000 feet by way of St. Mary's Falls canal in 1899. Within these states the most extensively developed wood industries have arisen. Nearness of raw material has given furniture making, the manufacture of vehicles and various other wood industries an advantage which no other portion of the world enjoys.

This report does not share the view that the country is in danger of a timber famine. It takes the view that as soon as the level of timber land values rises to the level of lumber prices indiscriminate cutting will be largely abandoned; the more farsighted policy of scientific forestry will prevail and forest fires will be systematically prevented or controlled.

DANCED WITH THE QUEEN.

[Philadelphia Record.]

The death of Queen Victoria recalls the claim of the late Richard Vaux, once mayor of Philadelphia, that he was the only American who ever danced with her. It was shortly after she had been crowned Queen, when young Vaux, who had just been made a barrister, was sent to London on a governmental mission to United States Minister Stevenson. Upon his arrival there he learned that he had been appointed secretary of the United States legation at London. Vaux was a favorite with the fair sex, fine-looking and a good dancer. In his official position he saw much of court life and participated in many royal functions where the light fantastic was tripped. With great pride Vaux used to relate how, at one of the royal balls, he danced with the Queen herself in one of the figures of the quadrille. The queen's original partner in the dance was one of royalty, of course, but in the changing of partners in one of the figures the Queen became the mate of the Philadelphian for the nonce. The honor was a high one, for after that time when the Queen participated in dances her partners were restricted to those in whose veins coursed the blood of royalty."

The vanishing Tasmanians are found by Professor E. B. Tylor to be survivors of a lower development than the Europeans of the time of the mammoth, but they have various arts, including cookery and leather work, and a mythology.

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And Every Form of Torturing Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humors Cured by
Cuticura
SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with HOT WATER and CUTICURA SOAP. Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure, and lastly take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT. This treatment will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure when all else fails.

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A PLEASANT DYSPEPSIA CURE

is the only sensible kind to take. Don't dose yourself with nauseating pellets, tablets, etc. They are revolting to a weak stomach and should not be taken. Try instead, a palatable, easily digested liquid remedy,

CHASE'S Dyspepsia Cure

It is quickly and easily digested. It is better than all the stony pills and indigestible tablets ever compounded. Relief is immediate. One bottle will cure a mild case. Used for a short time according to directions, it will cure the most severe case. It is a permanent cure. It is nature's own cure for dyspepsia in every form. Take no other.

Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid, on receipt of price, 50c. and $1 per bottle.

CHASE MFG. CO., Newburgh, N.Y.

Comfort Powder for Infants and Adults.
NOT LIKE OTHERS, BETTER THAN OTHERS.

It is not simply a dusting powder, but a scientific medicinal preparation in powder form for all skin affections. It relieves

Chafing & Roughness. The burning and smarting disappears. Is a blessing to stout people always.

Baby's Tender Skin is made healthy and smooth by its regular use. Nothing equals it for baby.

Tired, Aching Feet are soothed, and comforted by its use. Dust it in your stockings every morning.

Offensive Perspiration about armpits, induced by dress shields, is never known if this powder is used.

Sunburn, Windburn. The skin wont peel, and soreness wont last over night if Comfort Powder is used.

Itching, Burning Skin is instantly relieved by this powder, as is insect bites and stings. Try it and see.

Pimples, Nettle Rash, and all skin irritation disappears when Comfort Powder is used, likewise Bedsores, and any bad condition of the skin.

All Druggists. 25c. and 50c. Sample free.
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COAL AND WOOD.

On Top

of the heap is where we are in both quality and in prices of coal. And that is where we mean to stay the rest of the winter; let the coal barons do as they may. They can't prevent us screening it, nor putting it under shelter, and if prices do go up we will sell you low as any one and give you quality and coal, not dirt.

Don't wait till on that cold wave, but lay in your supply now.

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OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.

Complete assortment of family
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Such as Lykens Valley, Susquehanna, Wilkesbarre,
Also Walnut, Oak, Maple and Pine **WOOD.**

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THIS COMPANY IS PREPARED TO FURNISH ICE OF THE BEST QUALITY AND IN ANY QUANTITY DESIRED.

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JOHN H. GREENE, Supt.

GROCERIES.

Special Bargains!

FOR THIS WEEK WE ARE OFFERING

Four lbs. Best Butter,	$1.00
10-lb. Tub Butter,	1.50
Good Butter, per lb.,	.20
Our Special Coffee, per lb.,	.25
5 lbs. Fancy Rio Coffee,	1.00
Fancy Cream Cheese, per lb.,	.16
Fancy Dates, per lb.,	.08
Quaker Oats, 8 lbs.,	.25

All Canned Goods at Bottom Prices.

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Tel. 395

20 CENTS BUYS A GOOD BROOM

—AT—

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The Proof of the Pudding

Is in the eating. You will never know the excellent quality of Webb's Cream Sugar Corn until you have tried it. This corn is not to be classed with the ordinary canned corn, it's head and shoulders above it.

Young, tender, sweet corn put up for the finest trade. Try it.

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O. F. Wilcox, Prop'r.
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A Handful of Good Jewelry

Is admired by all. Such a choice can be made and the prices will be right,

—AT—

GLAZIER'S, 96 Spring Street.

GROCERIES.

A good sound
COFFEE,
Fresh roasted and ground to order, 15c. per lb., 7 lbs. for $1.

The best Mocha and Java Coffee money can buy, 30c. per lb.; 3 1-2 lbs. for $1.

My 50c. Formosa Tea

For the balance of this week will be sold 2 1-2 lbs. for $1.

Corner Stone Flour

will make the best bread every time. $5 per barrel.

Granulated Sugar

17 lbs. for $1, $5.63 for 100 lbs. in bags or barrel.

I always have a fresh supply of
Havemeyer & Elder's XXXX Powdered Sugar
Soft and free from lumps.

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Exton Butter Crackers,

The kind you used to get with your "oyster stew" years ago.

Peckham & Manchester,
BROADWAY

Fresh Hams,	12c. lb.
Fresh Shoulders,	10c. lb.
Island Chickens,	18c lb.
Island Fowl,	16c. lb.
California Oranges,	20c. doz.
Sicily Lemons,	15c. doz.
Fancy Baldwin Apples,	40c. peck
Genuine Diamond Creamery Butter,	28c. lb.
Legs Mutton,	12c. lb.
Legs Lamb,	16c. lb.

—AT—

J. H. Brierley's,
Grocery and Market,
477 Thames Street.
Telephone

ESTABLISHED 1811.

New Grenoble Walnuts, 16c.
Chocolate Turinos, 60c.
Chocolate Peppermints, 40c.
Gordon & Dilworth Plum Pudding, 1-lb. cans 25c; 2-lb cans, 40c; 3-lb cans, 57c.
Gordon & Dilworth Mince Meat, qt glass, 70c; 1-2-gallon-glass pails, $1.25.
Gotham Mince Meat, qt-glass, 60c; 1-2 gallon-glass pails, 85c.
Indian River and Jamaica Oranges.
Malaga Grapes. Sheldon Pears.
Fancy King Apples, New Raisins, Prunes and Figs. Rich's Fruit Cake.

C. SHERMAN & CO.,
213 & 215 THAMES STREET.

Sauerkraut.

I have received today another lot of this excellent kraut.

It is the finest that has ever been sold in this city.

We give checks, cashed at the BIJOU, 39 Thames Street.

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Advertisements, with or without special position, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines or less a square (per inch, 12 lines to the inch) one dollar a month. Advertisements of the kind that are usually taken at a fixed rate, should be sent to the office to be priced. Advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to the number of lines as agreed for for months in a week, and are allowed twenty five cents a year. For regular advertisers, extra charge if ordinary usage exceeds 150% over the contract space. Yearly advertisers are not to occupy more than a space equal to their contract space.

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PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job office.

Newport Daily News

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1901.

THE DERIVATION OF "HINGO."

Although less is heard about and from Jingoes than before the Spanish and South African wars, the species is far from extinct, and the derivation of the word is not uninteresting, especially as Mr. Labouchere has given currency to a derivation totally unlike that in the Century Dictionary, and, it may be added, far less probable. Mr. Labouchere's Indian correspondent says that in the Persian dictionary is the word "jingo," the first syllable meaning "war or strife, and the latter, one who throws itself before the whole world seems "aggressive, offensive, insolent, contentious, quarrelsome." Mr. Labouchere infers that this is the word "Jingo" as we have it in English, and sacrifices the probability of etymology to the opportunity of poking Mr. Joseph Chamberlain under the fifth rib by suggesting that the second syllable are "initiatives to Hodge, written "Hoe!" and that this Jingo, or Joe, in the sense of a "Hoeon of war or strife has become rooted in the English "jingo."

We may have "Hobby" and Mr. Hoe-joseph to settle their differences with each other but we can't suppose that colloquial English set the position gram of the gypsy lads are indebted to the Persian or Chinese word. In the first place, the form "Hingo" is plainly derived from the phrase, or interjection, or both, "By Hingo." English-speaking boys, American as well as English, have for generations probably exclaimed "By Jingo!" when they did not feel old enough to use a more obviously profane expression. The request of a clergyman to his bishop to "prescribe a form of sound words, such as for a godly person labouring under great excitement" was never granted, but in the lack of such a form I found words many godly persons labouring under excitement and deterred from plain English profanity have found relief in exclaiming, "By Jingo!" "By Hingo!" is a mere variation of this.

The Century Dictionary defines "Jingo" from the Basque word for God, and suggests, what is altogether probable, that the word was circulated by gypsies it never occurred to any person in a state of excitement to cry out "By a person who follows after war!" or "By a quarrelsome or bilious person!" But, "By Jingo!" with the Basque significance, circulated by gypsies, or by soldiers, or sailors, would be probable enough. At any rate, the species "Jingo" was never heard of until the music halls of London rang with the couplet.

[illegible]

"By Jingo" is not an oath, [illegible] is actually in its origin so [illegible] probable by the [illegible] of profanity in an English and [illegible] the search in diversion or [illegible] "My Goodness" is which [illegible] less innocent than it sounds. "By Hoe!" has been traced to "By Joe!" in Elizabethan period, every position of our Lord's body, and every in that [illegible] nature of his death afford [illegible] [illegible] "Hodge" [illegible] "Swords" [illegible] "Zounds" [illegible] [illegible]

THE OLD FAMILIAR FACE.

[illegible]

AMERICAN DOGS FOR THE KLONDIKE.

Five St. Bernards, four Newfoundlands, two Great Danes, one mastiff and one spaniel will soon start from Chicago for the glaciers and mountain passes of the Klondike to be tried as carriers of supplies. The native dogs are wolfish and unresponsive, and it has been resolved to try the pick of our faithful and most reliable friends of man in this arduous work. These dogs have been for some time fed on canned goods only, and have been made to go without food frequently for quite long periods, and it is thought that they are somewhat prepared for the hardships that await them. In European countries where dogs are used as beasts of burden the government requires that there shall be provided for them in cold weather something in the shape of a rug or carpet to lie on when resting in streets or highways, and other humane measures are in force in their interests. Our people are just starting in on the use of dogs as haulers, and the law has not caught up to the new fashion.

BAD WORK.

A sigh Eight thrown on the sales of the dead letter packages in Washington, shows that it has been the custom of the clerks to cover valuable contents under the head of "etc." following the account of some simple goods, and that in this way by the aid of confederates who did the purchasing they have been able to hide what was costly, and to get it at small prices. A thorough overhauling of the dead letter office is in progress, and some already-made dismissals will be followed by others. The worst of the case is that there is no knowing how often valuable packages that have strayed to the dead letter office may not have had the means of identification of the owner destroyed by the greedy and dishonest clerks who have seen their way clear to get the articles into their own hands without any great chance of discovery. The supposition would be that the mysterious loss of packages that have disappeared in the mails when it was thought that in case of their non reaching their destination complete preparation had been made for their return to the sender.

SMALL POX IN CHICAGO.

The news first waking up to the importance of general vaccination. A small pox patient for some with the post was found sleeping at the central station. Thereupon a crowd of 50 lodgers, and other having been in contact with many other lodgers, prisoners and policemen. The boy previous a sick man came to the station and fell in the door of the station. He was found to have indications of small pox, and as he looks his way along rows of sleepers and had been in actual contact with 20 lodgers. It is believed that he must [illegible]

[illegible]

THE "BY JINGO" ERA.

[illegible]

"The "By jingo" is not an oath, [illegible] is actually in its origin so far [illegible] probable by the [illegible] of profanity in an English and [illegible] the search in diversion or [illegible] "My Goodness" is which [illegible] less innocent than it sounds. "By Hoe!" has been traced to "By Joe!" in Elizabethan period, every position of our Lord's body, and every in that [illegible] nature of his death afford [illegible] [illegible] "Hodge" [illegible] "Swords" [illegible] "Zounds" [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Several lots of Vanity [illegible] [illegible] Queen Victoria [illegible] [illegible] Queen Victoria was [illegible] [illegible] Queen Victoria would appear [illegible] The flags at mast head in New York today are few, private citizens and commercial houses uniting in the token of respect. Flags on government buildings will be kept at half-mast, by order from Washington, until further orders are received.

Senator Platt of New York has suggested the name of John D. Crimmins as a good candidate for mayor of New York against Tammany's choice. Mr. Crimmins is a man of strong character, a clean official record and an enemy of Richard Croker, but Mr. Platt's mention of his name as a candidate of the opposition of Tammany cannot be taken seriously. Mr. Platt has a way of suggesting a man for office simply to find out his chances or to put him out of the running.

King Edward VII makes a truly kingly speech of accession. His acknowledgment of his duty to his people, and his expression of his intention as long as there is breath in his body to work for their good and amelioration, have the right ring. There is also a modesty underlying each paragraph that is pleasant to find in a man reared as the heir apparent to such splendor of position.

It was bad enough to have some people claiming that we are descended from the same stock as the monkey, but here is a new English poet insinuating that we are come down from the monkey himself. Stephen Phillips speaks to the race of mankind after this fashion:

"Most ape-like of the children of trees, when you swing and go chattered."

The threatened punishment of future hazers at West Point would reduce them to almost the level of a woman. Why not go the whole thing, and forbid those men the right to vote at the same time that they are shut off from ever holding positions in the army.

Cincinnati is to be congratulated on having a fire in a crowded theatre without the loss of a single life or a mishap of any kind to the occupants. This condition of affairs was due to the coolness of the audience and the fact that there were ample means of egress.

The average age of the United States Senators has been materially reduced by the elections of the past two weeks, a majority of the new members being under 50 years of age.

Montreal last night added from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 to the fire loss. The fire was in the centre of the business section of the city.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL FLAG.

The story of how Sergeant Fasnacht captured a rebel flag at the Bloody Angle is one of the most exciting episodes of the civil war. The affair took place while the advance force of the Union army was moving through the wilderness towards Richmond. Fasnacht was a sergeant in Company A of the Ninety-ninth, and here is the exploit as related by Carl Haven in "The Medal of Honor" series in Everybody's Magazine.

There was a commotion: riderson showed their heads and doubled their fire; a Confederate flag was thrust up high above all. The sight of this flag in an instant made another man of Sergeant Fasnacht. In his mind's eye he saw himself the captor of the rebel flag. The idea flashed upon him all in one confused moment, and then took shape in a definite determination. But as he ran round the right of his company and sprang ahead of the men, he appeared only one among a mad group who were rushing straight at an invincible earthwall which had promised their destruction.

The wall doled out destruction to the lines of soldiers, one by one. Behind this was a ditch filled with water, and from the opposite side of the ditch rose the earthworks, with the men in dirty gray discharging their bayonetted muskets in rain and smoke—and the flag waving over all. The few men that were ahead were caught fast in the first entanglement; but as they faltered, struggling, the mass of the line crashed heavily against their backs and pushed them through into the ditch. Fasnacht, feeling himself hurled forward, had struck down the soldier directly in front of him with the butt of his musket, and found himself standing on top of the earth mound. The flag was only a few feet away. He rushed at the color-bearer, a tall man who was holding the flag high with outstretched arm; the sergeant yelled to him to surrender.

A section of the lighting came between them. The man with the colors and the soldiers about him dropped inside the defences and ran off toward some woods. Before Fasnacht could follow the smoke and fog had hidden them. Intent upon his business of the day, the sergeant avoided the bloody confusion here and set off alone toward the woods. Reasoning that as there was an open gap on the right of the Union battle-line, the color-bearer would try to escape on that side.

Although he could see nothing but the distinguishing trunks of trees, he felt sure the flag would not escape him, and so continued for perhaps 150 yards at a scrambling run, impatiently pushing aside thirty shrubs, breathlessly going on. Then appeared in front of him through an aisle of the trees the color-bearer carrying his flag. Five or six men, his color-guard, were just behind him. Fasnacht threw his musket to his shoulder, pressing his finger against the trigger. The gun was not loaded. The other saw him. "Surrender!" panted Sergeant Fasnacht. The tall man said: "Don't shoot. I surrender." The man with him made no motion to fire. Doubtless their guns were not loaded. The tall man resigned not the flag on its stick, which the sergeant, still keeping his formidable musket cocked, let fall at his feet. He told the men of the color-guard to drop their guns, and they did so.

"Get to the rear," continued he in a cool fashion, and as soon as the Confederates had passed out of him and disappeared, he turned his attention to the captured prize. It was old with service, festooned with the names of battles and the title of the regiment, Second Louisiana Tigers. The sergeant grinned in his good humor. He was delighted with himself at that moment. Standing on the still he ripped the flag off and stuffed it in under his loose blouse.

"You had better let me have that," somebody said behind him. Turning with a jerk, he saw the colonel of his regiment [illegible] distances away, and, farther off, some of his comrades coming through the woods. He stared at the mounted officer with a serious, gloomy face, and, as if the movement were mechanical, continued to conceal the flag into his pocket. "Keep it," said the colonel, with a laugh.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Notable Events Occurring at the Opening of the Nineteenth Century.

[Copyrighted, 1901, by R. E. Hughes, Louisville.]

The Rhine, Germany's chief river and one of the most important in Europe, played its part in this history-making era. Almost from time immemorial this majestic stream had been associated with the political disturbances of Continental Europe. Originally occupied by the Celtic tribes, it had finally become the boundary by the peace of Ryswick, in 1697, between Germany and France, from Basel to about Germersheim. It was an easy inference for the French then at this time that the Rhine should be the dividing line throughout, and the Gaul of Cæsar restored. This ideal was realized in 1801, when the whole of the left bank was formally ceded to France. Now was this the Rhine's only claim to distinction during the constant shifting scene of the period on the Old World's stage. In Roman times at that part of its course beyond Utrecht it was a full and flowing river, but by the ninth century had lost itself in the sands at Katwijk. Now, after nearly 10 centuries, its way to the sea is reopened.

Thomas Moore, who fairly shares with Lord Byron the honor of being the most popular poet in his generation, was in his twenty-first year, and had just published by subscription his translation of the "Odes of Anacreon." Obtaining the permission of the Prince of Wales to dedicate the work to him, he enrolled itself at the fashionable world of London as his subscribers, and his fame and fortune were made. He was now firmly established in London society, and from that time the hope of its applause was the ruling motivation of his life and its judgment the standard of his work.

Pierre Hyacinthe Azais's system of philosophy attracted the attention of the world. According to him, the whole of existence, the universe whose cause is God, may be regarded as the product of two factors—matter and force. By this he ultimately figured out the goal of humanity to be the perfect fulfillment of the law of equilibrium, the establishment of universal harmony. When that is accomplished the destiny of man has been achieved, and he will vanish from the earth. Such a consummation may be looked for in about 7,000 years.

British troops, returning home from the Egyptian expedition, were victims of the Egyptian form of "cold in the eye," or ophthalmia, which spread by contagion through the garrisons with great virulence, so that 2,000 soldiers had to be pensioned for total blindness due to it.

The first Roman Catholic missionaries, in spite of the jealous watch of the authorities made their entrance into Corea to give assistance to a Christian sect founded a few years before.

The Congressional apportionment under the second census (1800) taken six months before, gave the following representation to the states:

Virginia, 22; Pennsylvania, 18; New York, 17; North Carolina, 12; Massachusetts, 17; South Carolina, 8; Maryland, 10; Connecticut, 7; Kentucky, 6; New Jersey, 6; New Hampshire, 5; Georgia, 4; Vermont, 4; Tennessee, 3; Rhode Island, 2; Delaware, 1. Ohio, becoming a state after this apportionment, had one Congressman assigned to it. This made a total of 112.

The following persons born in this year became famous:

Pierre Cheri Lafont, French actor.

William Edward Lane, English Orientalist.

Albert Lange, German political agitator.

Charles J. Latrobe, English traveler and author in America.

Charles Alfred Lee, American physician and educator.

William Lincoln, American antiquarian and journalist.

Adolf Fredric Lindblad, Swedish composer.

Maximilien Paul Emile Littre, French philologist.

WHAT IS COURAGE?

[Richard Harding Davis, in Burnham's Magazine.]

Some years ago at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, there was a government scout, whose name was Thomson. He furnished me with a story of an incident which he considered was the best illustration of the highest form of real courage.

An Indian agent had sent in word to the post that the Indians near him were on the point of an outbreak, and that he believed they might sweep down upon him at any moment. Thomson and a boy lieutenant just out from West Point were detailed to ride over to the agency and make an investigation. When they were seated on the veranda of the agent's house, and while he was reciting his reasons for believing an uprising was imminent, about 200 Indians came galloping towards them across the prairie. They were in war-paint and war-bonnets, and they came yelling and brandishing their Winchesters. The Indian agent retreated to his second story and concealed himself beneath the bed. Thomson remained seated with his feet against the rail of the porch, and calmly observed the advancing whirlwind of painted bodies, eagles' feathers and fluttering blankets.

The boy from West Point imitated Thomson. He knew that if on their return to the post the famous Indian fighter should give a good account of him to the old officers, his reputation would be instantly and pleasantly established. That was allowing, of course, that they ever did return to the post. So he kept his feet on the railing and puffed at his cigar. The Indians fell off their ponies in front of the scout, and their chief men began to boast, and to threaten him, while the young braves kept up a wild and nerve-racking chorus of whoops and yells. Thomson related what followed in this way:

"I was talking to old Red Wolf, and telling him what would happen if he let loose against the settlers. I was talking fast, for they were sure enough starting on the war-path, and I knew if they weren't stopped at the start, the few of us at Fort Sill couldn't stop them after they got started. I was threatening him with the whole United States army, and trying to make him hear me, when the youngster from West Point turned his head towards me and grinned, 'Thomson,' he said, 'who's your fat friend?'

"He had his hands in his belt and his cigar in his mouth, and he spoke so quietly that I couldn't make out what he meant, but he was looking behind me, so I turned and looked too. An old chief, weighing about 300 pounds, had slipped off his pony and crept up behind me, and was pointing his Winchester at full cock just back of my ear. When I turned my head the muzzle punched me in the cheek. Now, what I say is, that any man that knows he's got to die can be cool and funny about it himself, and let on he doesn't care, but a man who can be cool and funny when his friend has got to die is a damned brave man." For the benefit of those who want to know what happened after that, I can only tell them that Red Wolf interfered in behalf of Thomson, and that he and the lieutenant were allowed to return to Fort Sill, where for many years after Thomson quoted the boy as being the bravest man of his acquaintance.

SVEN HEDIN IN CENTRAL ASIA.

[London Standard.]

Dr. Sven Hedin, in a letter to the King of Sweden, describes his journey, last summer, as the most successful part of the expedition. He says:

"We left Tunen July 20, to explore the unknown regions to the north of Thibet, covering the distance there and back to headquarters, 1,550 kilometres both ways, within 93 days, through quite unknown regions. The route was mapped on 173 sheets. The caravan, on leaving, consisted of six followers, seven camels, 12 horses, 16 sheep and one mule. An Afghan Shikari died after 13 days' illness, and his body was carried by us through the desert. Three camels, nine horses, and the mule died on the way from hard work. We were on a plateau 5,000 metres high almost the whole time. The caravan passed through the Arka-Tagh, the loftiest group of mountains in the world, consisting of four parallel chains. We reached the neighborhood of the sources of the Yang-tse-Kiang, when we were forced to return.

Our scientific results are very important, and may be divided into topographical inquiries, cartographical surveys, astronomical observations, meteorological measurements made three times a day and geological, hydrographical and other observations. Many hitherto quite unknown districts of Thibet have been successfully explored by the expedition. There are no such dangers to be encountered as in an enemy's country, but many others which completely prostrate men and animals. One of the worst enemies is the western gale, always accompanied by snow and hail, and we suffered a great deal from it. The cold on the plateau, which is as high as 17 Eiffel towers, is four degrees below zero, F. It is impossible to get warm by walking quickly, and one has the feeling that one must fall down. The country abounds in wild animals, especially antelopes, bears, wild sheep and goats; but no human beings were met during 84 days. Only an old inscription on a rock showed that Mongols had lived there in former times."

In conclusion, Dr. Sven Hedin hoped that he would be able to make a four weeks' trip to the mountains near Temirlik, South of Lob Nor, in the beginning of November. He would then visit the Lob Desert. In March he hopes to reach the small town of Barkholik, west of Altal, where half his caravan is to remain under the care of Cossacks.

For Sale.

LARGE TRACT OF LAND

Very handsomely wooded. High land. The location is one of the finest in Newport or on the coast. Moderate price.

APPLY TO

R. G. Derby, 138 Bellevue Ave.

Funeral Work and Wedding Decorations

A SPECIALTY.

HASS, - - The Florist,

234 THAMES STREET.

Telephone connection

Corrigan's Express

130 THAMES STREET.

Delivery Wagon from Avenue Stores.

Teams on arrival of Boats and Trains.

Furniture Moving, Heavy Trucking.

TELEPHONE 147-3.

Notice!

THE SYNAGOGUE ON TOURO STREET WILL REMAIN CLOSED UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, BY ORDER OF L. NAPOLEON LEVY, TRUSTEE, AND FOR THE OWNERS OF THE PROPERTY.

EUGENE SCHREIER,

Agent for the Trustee and the Owners.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.

SENATE CHAMBER,

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JAN. 23, 1901.

Public Hearing.

The Committee on Special Legislation of the Senate will look all persons interested in Act for the improvement of certain highways of the state by the employment of convict labor, and for the creation of a State Board of Highway Commissioners, in the committee room, 229, State House, Providence, on Thursday, Jan. 31, 1901, at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day.

ALFRED W. KENYON, Chairman.

ED. L. SOUCY, Clerk.

THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Locking rods made water-tight and guaranteed. Warranted for 5 years. Guard posts put on and the work done. Address Office, Pelton street, Newport, R. I.

Savings Bank of Newport.

130th DIVIDEND.

The trustees of this institution have declared a semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of three and one half per cent. for six months, payable on and after this date.

A. P. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

Newport, R. I., January 19, 1901.

EDWIN T. BANNING

Architect,

209 Thames Street.

ROOM 30.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24, 8 A. M.—Forecast for New England—Rain or snow tonight and Friday; northwesterly winds, becoming southeasterly, probably shifting to northwestly Friday, brisk and occasionally high on the coast.

FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY.

BOSTON, Jan. 24, 8 A. M.—Local forecast—Generally fair tonight and Friday; variable winds, becoming westerly by Friday.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Unsettled and generally cloudy weather prevails over the eastern portion of the country, with rain or snow at scattered stations from the eastern Gulf states north to the Canadian border. Precipitation has been general during the past 24 hours over this area, but the amounts are light or moderate. The barometers are also generally below normal, with one disturbance central off the southeast New England coast, with lowest pressure of 29.7 inches at Nantucket so far as reported, and another over upper Michigan, with lowest pressure of 29.50 inches at St. Marie. Both disturbances are of moderate energy. In the Canadian Northwest and British Columbia the edge of an extensive area of low barometer has appeared. At 8 a. m. the temperatures were 20 at Eastport, Portland 26, Northfield, Vt., 24, Boston 28, New York 32, Washington 32, New Orleans 60, St. Louis 34, Chicago 28, St. Paul 4, San Francisco 48.

J. W. SMITH,
Local Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	8 h	12 h	24 h
Temperature,	33	31	35
Barometer,	29.71	29.59	29.57
Wind,	N	N	N W
Weather,	Cloudy	Cloudy	Cloudy

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24.

Sun rises	7 h 56 m
Sun sets	16 h 46 m
Moon sets	24 h 58 m
Length of day	8 h 50 m
Day's increase	6 h 42 m
High water	11 h 29 m; 23 h 48 m

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25.

Sun rises	7 h 55 m
Sun sets	16 h 49 m
Moon sets	25 h 13 m
Length of day	8 h 54 m
Day's increase	6 h 42 m
High water	12 h 18 m; — h — m

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26.

Sun rises	7 h 54 m
Sun sets	16 h 50 m
Moon sets	— h — m
Length of day	8 h 56 m
Day's increase	6 h 42 m
High water	12 h 18 m; — h — m

SUNDAY, JANUARY 27.

Sun rises	7 h 53 m
Sun sets	16 h 51 m
Moon sets	0 h 21 m
Length of day	8 h 58 m
Day's increase	6 h 41 m
High water	0 h 16 m; 13 h 22 m

Moon's Phases.

First Quarter, January 26, 1 h 32 m, W.
Full Moon, February 3, 10 h 20 m, W.
Last Quarter, February 11, 13 h 22 m, W.
New Moon, February 18, 21 h 45 m, W.

NEW TODAY.

Lost—Glove; 7th page.
Wanted—Cook; 7th page.
Lost—Umbrella; 7th page.
Levy—January Sale; 5th page.
Wanted—Young Girl; 5th page.
Wanted—Active Workers; 7th page.
Opera House—Lost River; 5th page.
Powell—Bronchial Troches; 7th page.
To Let—Carpenter's Shop; 7th page.
Wanted—Situation by Grocery; 7th page.
A. C. Titus Co.—Carpets, etc.; 1st page.
Wm. H. Sherman, Jr.—Gradatim; 8th page.
Wanted—Situation for Housework; 7th page.
Opera House—Kennett-Mouton Co.; 5th page.
Public Hearing—Improvement of Highways; 8th
Charity Organization Society—Meeting; 5th page.
Industrial Trust Co.—Participation Account; 7th

Advertisers will serve their own interests as well as the convenience of the paper by handing in their announcements early in the day. Changes of advertisements should be sent in the night before or early on the day of issue to insure insertion and proper classification.

FOR SALE.

An excellent commodious two-tenement house property near Rhode Island avenue. Most of the purchase money may remain on mortgage and gradual payments on the same can be arranged for. Also small desirable corner building lot on Pope street at a bargain.

H. L. DYER, 1 Travers Block.

Gas and Electric Lighting, Steam and Water Heating, Welsbach Lights, etc.

PHILIP F. CONROY,

181 Thames St. Telephones 272 and 456.

Fire Insurance.

AGENCY OF THE

PAWTUCKET MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Assets, $[illegible]
Surplus, $[illegible]

Insures dwellings, household and farm property and pays dividends on all policies.

HENRY BULL, JR., AGENT,
127 Thames st.

COTTAGE HOUSE.

We have for sale near the upper end of Thames street, a cottage house containing six rooms and bath room. Good yard room, and house in good condition. Built about two years.

Further particulars on application. Price $2,000.

HENRY BULL, JR.
Real Estate Agent,
127 Thames street.

We the undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of

LUCAS & BURBIDGE,
Contractors and Builders.

Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Orders for all carpenter work promptly attended to and work personally attended.

THOMAS LUCAS.
WILLIAM A. BURBIDGE.
79 Mann Avenue.

Newport, R. I., Jan. 23, 1901.

A. W. LUTHER.

Real Estate.

Office - - - Ferry Wharf,

Jamestown, R. I.

A. O'D. Taylor,

Real Estate Agent.

124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

FURNISHED COTTAGES

FOR SUMMER SEASON 1901.

FOR RENT—Furnished Cottages in all parts of Newport; on Bellevue avenue; Narragansett avenue; The Cliffs; Ochre Point; Harrison avenue, and "Hill District." Rents, $19,000, $7,000, $6,500, $6,000, $5,000, $4,000, $2,500 and lower.

Full particulars will be sent on application. Inspection of cottages will be arranged for at any time.

Private Telephone No. 320.

NEW YORK AGENTS,
WHITEHOUSE & FORTER,
509 Fifth Avenue.

DIED.

SHEA—In this city, 23d inst., at 30 Colfax avenue, Johanna, widow of Jeremiah Shea, aged 72 years.
Funeral Friday, Jan. 25, from house at 9 a. m., thence to St. Joseph's Church at 9 o'clock. Burial at St. Columba by train at 11 o'clock.
BURDICK—In this city, 23d inst., Fidelia H., wife of Henry C. Burdick, in her 68th year.
COLCORD—In this city, 24th inst., Harry L., son of William H. and Lucy F. Colcord, aged 18 years.
MACFARLANE—At rest, in this city, 23d inst., Eliza, wife of Robert Macfarlane, in the 78th year of her age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
GOODWIN—Entered into rest, Jan. 24, Juliet H., daughter of the late Frederick H. and Juliet A. Goodwin.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
CARLISLE—In Providence, 22d inst., William Anthony Carlisle.
Funeral Friday, 25th inst., at 1:30 P. M., at Grace Church, Providence. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.
JORDAN—In Providence, 23d inst., George H. Jordan, in his 65th year.
DONOVAN—In Providence, 22d inst., Anne, widow of Cornelius Donovan, in her 60th year.
HAMERTON—In Fall River, 23d inst., Robert E., son of Robert and Mary E. Hamerton, in his 25th year.
McCREERY—In Fall River, 23d inst., Joseph McCreery, in his 64th year.
HICKS—In New Bedford, 22d inst., Charles H. Hicks, formerly of Tiverton, in his 65th year.
PHILLIPS—In East Greenwich, 23d inst., Clara D., wife of Ernest W. Phillips, in her 45th year.
CLARK—In Pawtucket, 23d inst., Julia, wife of Rev. Robert Clark.
WITCHELL—In East Providence, 23d inst., Sarah, wife of William Henry Witchell, in her 83d year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames St. Residence, 101 Mill street. Telephone at office and residence.

JAMES A. DUNPHY, Undertaker and Embalmer, graduate Massachusetts College of Embalming, 613 Thames street. Residence 5 Mount Vernon street. Telephone at office and residence.

Lameness in the muscles and joints indicates rheumatism. Don't dally with it a minute. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and cure it.

For Sale or for Rent.

I am now offering for rent and for sale the RANDOLPH COTTAGE on Broadway. This is a strictly first-class modern house and worth the inspection of any one desiring a substantially built and sanitarily correct property. It has a large reception hall and three living rooms on the first floor, besides pantries, four sleeping rooms, bath room with full set of plumbing on second floor and three sleeping rooms on third floor. It is heated by the hot water system and has a concrete cellar and nice piazza. I can show the premises to any intending purchaser.

SIMEON HAZARD, Real Estate Agent, 94 Broadway.

Telephone 559.

FOR SALE.

For Sale,

A FEW VERY FINE.

Light Brahma Cockerels.

F. S. & S. P. DARKER.

FORT HILL FARM, MIDDLETOWN, R. I.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Fine House of 13 Rooms

in excellent order. All improvements. 331 Broadway.

Fine Lots on Broadway and Elliott Place.

Moderate price.

William O. Elliott, 507 Broadway.

Have You Any Furniture for Sale.

IF SO CALL AND I WILL PAY THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES.

WILLIAM LOFTUS, 434 Spring St.

New and Second-Hand Antique Furniture

For Sale.

A very desirable furnished cottage on the shore, containing 8 rooms with modern improvements. The lot contains between 12,000 and 13,000 square feet of land.

Price $10,000,

A very small part of which need be paid down; the balance may remain on mortgage at 5 per cent.

C. T. KNOWLES,

BAY VIEW HOTEL. JAMESTOWN, R. I.

THE TOWN OF TIVERTON, R. I.

Notice of Application for Liquor Licenses.

The following named persons have made application for liquor licenses under the provisions of Chapter 182 of the General Laws of Rhode Island, to sell pure, spirituous, intoxicating and malt liquors within the limits of said Tiverton, viz.:

McKenzie, Francis W., No. 16 Main St.

TRANSFER.

Garvey, Patrick, from 46 Main St. to 44 Main St.

The Town Council will be in session at the Town Hall, MONDAY, Feb. 4, 1901, at 10 o'clock A. M., when opportunity will be given for remonstrances to be heard before acting upon said applications.

Published by order of the Town Council.

A. LINCOLN HAMERY,
Town Clerk.

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Board of Firewards, at Fire Department Headquarters, Marlborough street, until 6 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, January 29, 1901, for furnishing Hay, Grain and Straw of the best qualities, delivered at the several stations as the Board of Firewards shall direct, from January 31, 1901, until February 1, 1902.

The right to reject any or all proposals is hereby reserved.

Per order of the Board of Firewards.

HENRY H. TILLEY, Secretary.

WATER.

Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WAS TESTATRIX CAPABLE?

Middletown Will Case Before the Common Pleas Court.

The common pleas court came in at 9:30 this morning, Justice Blodgett presiding. There was a very full house, including a goodly proportion of the fair sex, who followed the proceedings with closest attention. Mrs. Blodgett, wife of the presiding justice, was one of the visitors. The new rule requiring counsel to stand while examining witnesses went into effect today, counsel even crossing the room to stand nearer the jury.

Mr. Nolan asked about the assignment of the case of Patrick J. Murphy vs. Edward B. Hall, which he understood was marked for Tuesday, when the criminal docket was on. He suggested Wednesday. The court said Wednesday was the date assigned.

Mr. Franklin called up the criminal appeal case of William J. Sullivan, who had been arrested. Chief of Police Richards said there was no objection on the part of the police to have the case discontinued. Sullivan had been mixed up with some other boys in a small robbery. For the past year his conduct has been satisfactory, he being during that time a member of the Total Abstinence Society. Mr. Franklin, his counsel, said that at the last term it was agreed to discontinue the case if costs were paid before the present term. Owing to an error in the name he had not been able to find his client in time to pay the costs. He was prepared to pay now. After some discussion the court said the case would be marked as agreed if costs are paid today.

Newport Foundry & Machine Company vs. Sylvester B. Hathaway was marked settled.

The regular assignment for the day, the probate appeal of Noel Coggeshall and others vs. Albert L. Chase, executor, an appeal from the decree of the probate court of Middletown on the will of Mary C. Chase, widow of William Chase, was called, Messrs. Brown and Gardiner for appellants and Mr. Sheffield, Jr., for the will. After the jury had been impanelled Christopher S. Peckham of Middletown, William T. Carter of Little Compton and Macy A. Ball of New Shoreham were excused at their own request. T. P. Durfee of Portsmouth, James E. Wilson of Middletown, Andrew Walker of Portsmouth and Sven W. Johnson of Newport were excused. The jury as finally made up was as follows: William H. Potter, Tiverton; James P. Sisson, Little Compton; Charles H. Barlow, William Andrews, Jr., Peter Johnson, George E. Swan, Edwin J. Butler and Horace N. Hassard, Newport; George S. Sherman, Portsmouth; William B. Manchester, Little Compton, and John A. Mott of New Shoreham. Horace N. Hassard was appointed foreman. The jury was sworn and the other jurors excused for the day, as the case was expected to occupy the entire day.

K 3.

Colonel Sheffield showed the court a letter in accordance with which the cases set down for trial tomorrow were continued. Jurors not on the case on trial were excused to Monday at 11 a. m. The case against William J. Sullivan was discontinued and he was discharged from custody. The will case involved the will of Mary C. Chase, then proceeded.

The first witness was Albert L. Chase, probate clerk of Middletown, who produced ...

George Coggeshall, one of the witnesses to the will, said testatrix said she wished them to see her sign her will. Think she was of sound mind. In cross-examination by Mr. Gardiner witness said he thought it was the last day of March, 1900, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Albert Chase asked him to be a witness. Mrs. Chase was distressed for breath; couldn't talk much, but what she said could be understood. She had some trouble in signing, saying she couldn't see. She had no trouble about holding the pen. There appeared to be no stupor. Witness inquired for her health and she replied. This was all the conversation he had with her. In redirect witness said he had known her since he was a boy. He saw no particular difference in her mind that day from any other time. She said "Bravo" and she was glad it was done.

Joshua Coggeshall testified. He was also a witness to the will. Mrs. Chase called out "Annie," and Mrs. Branston came. She raised herself on her elbow. Then Mrs. Branston helped her. Mrs. Branston wanted to know if she should go out, and Mr. Chase told her there was no need of it. Mrs. Chase signed the paper. Mr. Chase asked her: "Do you declare this to be your last will and testament." "Certainly, I do," she said. She acted as if she was anxious to sign it. Witness never had any doubt that she was of sound mind. He had said it would have been better if she had done it sooner; he thought it not well for anybody to wait until so sick. Witness had thought she would recover.

Colonel Sheffield read the will. It gave her household effects, personal property, except her horse, carriage and harnesses, which were given to others, to three persons to be divided equally; to the Christian Church, $300; to the Newport Hospital, $1,000; to Charles Carr, $800, and to Alfred W. Chase all due from him on a note. Five legatees, including Sarah D., Albert L. and Eliza C. Chase and Ruth Peckham, were given $100 each, and a considerable number, including Annie Branston, the nurse, $100 each. The residue was left to the four children of Joseph and one of Martha Coggeshall. The personal property was said to be about $21,000 or $25,000 and there was a little real estate.

Mr. Brown stated the case of the contestants, claiming that Mrs. Chase was not of disposing mind because of extreme weakness, the will being executed the day before she died, and that there was undue influence on the part of Joseph and John S. Coggeshall, and others acting in behalf of them. He claimed a peculiar feud between testatrix and the family of Noel Coggeshall (with whom she had made her home three times), and that it was impossible for Mrs. Chase to comprehend a will containing 17 provisions and taking six minutes to read; also, Mrs. Chase did not attend the Christian Church, but did attend the Episcopal.

Mr. Gardiner examined the witnesses against the will, who included Dr. Greene of Portsmouth and an expert from Providence. Colonel Sheffield stated his side and called Albert L. Chase, who told all about the making of the will and what led up to it. Mr. Chase had not finished his evidence in cross-examination when the usual noon recess was taken, it being agreed by courtesy of Colonel Sheffield that one witness for the opponents might come in later, when an interpreter could be found.

ARCTIC ICE COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Arctic Ice Company was held yesterday afternoon at the office of G. B. Reynolds on Pelham street. The usual reports on the business of the year were read and officers were elected for the ensuing year. The vacancy in the board of directors, caused by the death of L. D. Davis, was filled by the election of Melville Bull. Lewis L. Simmons was elected president to succeed the late president, L. D. Davis. A dividend of five per cent was declared on the stock of the company. The officers are:

President—Lewis L. Simmons.

Directors—Gardiner B. Reynolds, James A. Greene, Lewis Brown, John Howard, Albert C. Landers, Lewis L. Simmons, Melville Bull.

The prospects of another season of getting ice from away, as was necessary last year on account of the failure of the local crop, were considered. There is now ice on the ponds and it is hoped that with a few days of cold weather the harvesting can begin. It makes quite a difference to the working men of Newport as well as to consumers, whether the ice is cut here and the cost of labor is paid out in this city, or the company has to buy ice out of town and then pay the freight on it.

MR. DOWNING'S GIFT FROM QUEEN VICTORIA.

Mr. Thomas Downing, who is a clerk in the foreign mail division at the Boston postoffice, cherishes greatly a watch which Queen Victoria presented to his grandfather in 1847. The watch is of 18-karat gold, bears the Queen's initials and the royal crown on the inner case, and has works set with diamonds and rubies. The gift was a recognition of the kindness of Mr. Downing's grandfather, who sent the Queen, in 1847, a keg of pickled oysters, a luxury unknown at that time in England. Before Mr. Downing died, in 1865, he gave the royal gift to his grandson.

Mr. Thomas Downing is a son of Mr. George T. Downing of this city.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. John Price Wetherell, who recently purchased one of the Eustis cottages and also a lot on the Howland plat, will build a large stable on this lot in the spring.

Captain Arnold, who has been ill, has resumed his position on steamer Beaver Tail.

Mrs. W. H. Allen is making arrangements for a social to be given at the Prospect House next week.

The Parish Aid Society will have a social tomorrow evening, and the Ladies' Beneficial Society of the Central Baptist Church will have a salad supper next week.

Contractor Higgins has the engine house at Fort Greble ready for the slaters and the work shop raised.

At Fort Greble the foundation is nearly laid for the coal shed, which Stillman Saunders has the contract to build. Steamer Archer arrived yesterday with a load of lumber for this shed, and after discharging her cargo went to the old south dock and took a load of the old guns and shells to Providence, where they have been sold.

Steamer I. N. Veasey arrived yesterday morning for a second load of lumber, which Contractor McKim purchased of Borden & Remington of Fall River, and which that firm is now taking possession of. Considerable of this lumber remains to be taken. The bake shop at Fort Greble is to be moved up on the hill to a better location, and a 6-foot addition constructed. A new brick oven will be built to replace the one now in use.

Recently the boys and girls of the Central Baptist Sunday school were organized into a society called "The Gleaners' Circle," with the following officers: President, Miss Ruth Knowles; vice president, Clinton A. Mackinnon; secretary, Miss Letha Brown; treasurer, Foster Knowles; directors, Miss Alice Cottrell, Miss A. E. Barber, Miss Ethel Stoddard, Mrs. I. T. Carr and Mrs. W. D. Mackinnon.

The work at Fort Wetherill is progressing favorably. The barracks are completed, with the exception of a few minor details, and will probably be turned over to the government this week. The officers' quarters are not so far advanced, but work on the interior finish will be started tomorrow. Some of the fittings for the barracks are being made at Fort Adams, and will be brought over and put in position. It is understood that the fort will be garrisoned by Company B from Fort Adams. An electrician sergeant came over to take possession last week, but found that the work had not been completed.

SAFE RIFLE-SIGHTING.

One of the inventions brought out by the South African war is the infrascope, of Mr. W. Youlten. This is a device to aid in rifle-sighting, and consists of a metal tube about a foot long and an inch square, with a small reflector, inclined at an angle of 45 degrees at each end. The apparatus is fixed to a collapsible extension stock attached to the butt of the rifle. The firearm is brought to the level of the top of the helmet, and the soldier, instead of aiming by the rifle sights, simply looks into the lower mirror and shows also the sight line of the rifle. The adjustment can be made so perfect that the accuracy of firing is considerably increased. The instrument has advantages for scouting purposes, and has also been placed on machine guns and heavy artillery.

R. I. Greenings and Baldwin Apples,

$1 per bushel.

Diamond Creamery Butter, 3 1-2 lbs. for $1.

Turkeys, 16c. per lb.

—AT—

Brown's Market.

DOLLS OF ALL LANDS.

Novel and Interesting Exhibit at the Channing Parlors.

There is on exhibition in the Channing parlors a novel and interesting collection of dolls, to which nearly every country and people have contributed one or more specimens, until there has been brought together a collection of great value. It is worthy the examination of the antiquarian and the student of races and their characteristics, and at the same time of great interest to everybody, for all at some time are interested in dolls, either their own or the children's. This collection is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth R. Horton of Boston, who has spent large sums of money and many years in making it, and now loans it to organizations for the benefit of children's charities. It has been exhibited all over the country, traveling all the time, and is exhibited here under the auspices of William Ellery Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The dolls are arranged on tables according to their nationality. The first table contains dolls of the United States, including a very handsome Priscilla Alden, nurses, soldiers and Quakers; dolls from Arkansas, California and Kansas; one from the Sandwich islands, dressed, named and donated to the collection by former Queen Liliuokalani; one made from wooden spoons, two dressed in newspapers, and some ordinary American dolls.

Table No. 2 is given up to colored dolls, and an interesting collection they make. There is one from Manila, one from Martinique, one carved from a cocoanut, with the face made from the lids of the shell; one from Zanzibar, a number of plantation darkies in a dance, one from the cannibal islands, one from Teneriffe, a monkey doll from Los Angeles, Cal., one that had been carried around Cape Horn from Boston to California, one from North Carolina, one made entirely of black spools, one from Venezuela and representatives of the race from Missouri, Louisiana, Kentucky and South Carolina.

The Indian dolls on the third table are a very interesting lot. There are dolls of the Apaches from Mexico, of the Chippewas from Lake Superior, of the Crow Creeks from South Dakota, of the Mic Macs from Nova Scotia, of the Nez Perces from Idaho, of the Iroquois from Colorado, of the Arapahoes, of the Moquis from New Mexico, of the Winnebagoes, of the Crees from Montana and of the Utes; an Indian clay doll from Arizona, a bear doll from California, a Mojave cradle from Arizona cottonwood dolls, and the only doll known to exist of the Sac and Fox Indians. These are all very curious and worthy of careful study.

Among the foreign dolls, on table No. 4, are representatives from Armenia, Scotland, Turkey, Persia, Australia, Russia, Ireland, Wales, Austria, Roumania, Italy, San Domingo, Spain, Germany, Switzerland, Cuba and Norway; two dolls from the Shaker community at East Canterbury, England; Esquimau dolls, and other nationalities.

China and Japan have a table by themselves, and here there are many dolls that will attract unusual attention, among them Chinese boys and girls, Japanese sitting dolls, a Japanese work bag doll and a Buddha nun.

Another table is devoted to old and rare dolls, and some very old and very rare ones there are. There is one from the coast of Africa, near Durban, Natal; a doll with a peculiar head from the interior of Africa; an Indian cliff-dweller's doll from Arizona, a doll that has had but two owners in 75 years, a doll from the Aleutian islands, Alaska; a man and woman, exact representatives of the Crackers of North Carolina; a strange Armenian doll, one over 200 years old from the Shenandoah valley of Virginia, a Uriah Heep, made by natives of St. John, New Brunswick, which took the prize for the ugliest doll; one from Kingston, Jamaica, with a head made of cashew nut; one from the root of a tree of Mount Lebanon, Jerusalem; one made by the women of Malta, one brought by the Peary relief from Godhaven, Iceland; one from Peru made in Erzeo, the ancient capital of the Incas, and one representing Grandma Cole, who made 1,000 dolls when between 60 and 73 years old.

There is also an excellent collection of Newport dolls, including 14 loaned by Miss Mary Hazard of Broadway and made by her aunt; an Algerian doll, loaned by Miss Barbara Norman; one 50 years and another 100 years old, a very handsome Priscilla, and others which show that Newport is not far behind in the preservation of old dolls. There is also a very pretty doll, which is to be disposed of on shares.

The exhibition will remain open today and tomorrow and the members of William Ellery Chapter will sell refreshments to add to the fund which they hope the exhibition will make.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Francis Stanhope is taking the annual birth and school census.

—Major General and Mrs. H. F. Eaton went to New York this afternoon.

—Lieutenant Frank Marble is detached from the Constellation and ordered to the Vermont.

—Mr. George Nelson, late in the employ of Gideon Smith, has secured a position with Armour in Boston.

—Mrs. Elizabeth P. McCabe, formerly of this city, died at Bridgeport, Conn., Tuesday. She was 81 years of age.

—Councilman Lovinggood and former Police Officer Alexander Steel, who have been ill with the grip, are able to be out.

—Colonel P. D. Vroom, Inspector General of the Department of the East, is inspecting the army posts and engineer offices in this vicinity.

—DeBlois & Eldridge have rented for Louis & Samuel Sachs the building on the easterly side of Bellevue avenue, on the Ocean House property, to Abram & Co., for 1901.

—Mrs. James Hardy, while at the Boston Store yesterday afternoon, coming from the second floor, slipped on the stairs and received a serious sprain of the ankle. She was sent home by the proprietors.

—Mr. Amos D. Ball, unmarried, 51 years of age, and a member of one of the best known families on Block Island, died Sunday in Providence, where he had been visiting his sister. The body will be taken to Block Island.

—Torpedo boat Morris was hauled out at the Newport shipyard yesterday to be painted, have a new propeller put in in place of one that was broken, and have other minor work done. The men and machinists of the Torpedo Station are doing the work.

—Miss Julia Goodwin, who had been ill for some weeks, died this morning at the residence of Mrs. F. K. Howland on High street. She had been for many years a resident of this city and had a large circle of friends. She was aunt of Dr. H. G. MacKaye.

—Mrs. Patience H., wife of Henry C. Burdick, died suddenly last evening at her home on Golden Hill street. She was twice married, her first husband being Philip Smith, who was killed in the civil war. She leaves two daughters, Mrs. Henry H. Smith and Mrs. John F. Scott, children by her first husband.

—Night before last there was another break at the office of the Newport Water Works. The intruders forced an entrance, as the others did two months ago, by breaking open a rear door, and thus gaining entrance to the office. They ransacked the rooms, but found nothing that they could take away.

—Mr. Harry E. Colcord, son of Engineer William R. Colcord, aged 28 years and unmarried, died today at the residence of his parents on Marlboro street. He was in the employ of Messrs. G. G. & A. H. Popple, dealers in bicycles, on Bellevue avenue. He had been ill with consumption for several months.

—Mr. August Belmont, who suffered a relapse several days ago, was so far improved yesterday that he was able to sit up for a time. In company with his family and some of the Meadow Brook Club members he will leave as soon as he is strong enough in his private car for California, where he will remain until he has regained his health.

—Many of those elected at the recent meeting of the City Council to be "city officers" for 1901 are slow in qualifying before the city clerk. Among those who have recently taken the oath are Richard Fitzgerald and Charles A. Gillen, constables under the state law; Joseph Lawton, warden in ward 1, and William F. Robinson, keeper of city clocks.

—Simeon Hazard has sold for Mrs. Edna C. Chase to Augustus B. Lincoln, a lot of land bounded northerly by land of Maria Wilkey, 75 feet; southerly by land of Carrie M. Harris, 75 feet; easterly partly by land of Bertie Burdick and partly by land of Patrick Burke, 40 feet, and westerly by Congdon avenue, 40 feet, and containing about 3,025 square feet of land.

—At the junior promenade of Yale University, which was held at New Haven last night, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs of New York lost a jeweled bracelet during one of the dances. It was studded with diamonds and was worth $1,000. A reward has been offered for its return and the New Haven police have been requested to search for it, but no trace of the bracelet has been discovered.

—The funeral of William Hammond took place at St. Mary's Church this morning and was very largely attended. There were many floral tributes and the bearers were all well known gardeners, who had worked with the deceased at the Parish and Astor estates. They were Michael Lynch, Michael Murphy, Henry Butler, John Martin, John Feeney, John O'Neill, John Quinn and Patrick Finn. Rev. Father Meenan celebrated a solemn high mass and a special program of music was rendered.

TO PROMOTE CLOSE UNITY.

Opening Meeting of the Mid-Continent Congress of Religions.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—The New York Phonograph Company has filed suit for $225,000 damages against Thomas A. Edison and his various phonograph companies, including the Edison Phonograph Company, the Edison Phonograph Works and the National Phonograph Company. The advisability of bringing the suit was made the subject of investigation and report by a special committee appointed last September by the members of the National Phonograph Association in its fifth annual convention at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The National association is composed of over 30 companies, covering territory from New England to the Pacific coast. Ex-Judge Howard W. Hayes of Newark, counsel for Mr. Edison, said: "The action is undoubtedly based on a claim to territorial right for New York state on Mr. Edison's phonographic inventions. We are quite ready to meet it. The New York Phonograph Company claims, I believe, to possess the patent rights for New York on all the Edison inventions relating to the phonograph since 1888 and for 15 years after that date. The fact is that, instead of Mr. Edison having violated his contract, he lost between $400,000 and $500,000 in the deal out of which the case has grown."

Montreal's Big Fire Loss.

MONTREAL, Que., Jan. 21.—A fire which started here last evening was completely under control at 3 o'clock this morning. The losses are variously estimated at from $2,000,000 to $1,000,000. All the fire underwriters were burned out, and it will be impossible to give any reliable figures for several hours.

Steamer Well Up on the Beach.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 21.—British steamer Starcross, from Dakar, Africa, for Philadelphia, went ashore early this morning about two miles north of the North Beach life saving station, which is on the Maryland coast, 38 miles below the Delaware breakwater. The steamer is well up on the beach. Three tugs have gone from this place to the assistance of the stranded vessel.

Solid Comfort Toilet Paper.

No medicinal properties are claimed for this paper; it is simply PURE WHITE MANILLA, satin finished, guaranteed 1,000 sheets, size 5x7 inches,

Price 10c.; 500 sheets 5c.

Walsh Bros,

222 THAMES STREET.

BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.

Death of Yale's Oldest Graduate, a Native of Newport.

Benjamin D. Silliman, the oldest graduate of Yale University, and a member of the Brooklyn bar, died this morning in his ninety-sixth year, at his home in Brooklyn of bronchial pneumonia.

Mr. Silliman was born in this city September 14, 1805, was graduated at Yale in 1824, and studied law with Chancellor James Kent and his son William until 1829, when he was admitted to the bar. Mr. Silliman came of Puritan stock. In his ancestry figure John Alden and Priscilla Mullins. Judge Ebenezer Silliman, his great-great-grandfather, was graduated at Yale in 1727, his grandfather, General Gold Selleck Silliman, the famous Revolutionary soldier, was of the class of 1752, and his father, of the same name, who was crown attorney for Fairfield county, Conn., was graduated in 1776. Several other relatives of Mr. Silliman were Yale graduates and identified with the college.

More than 70 years ago Mr. Silliman opened a law office in New York city, and for the past half century he had been the chief legal adviser for the Bank of Commerce. Ten years ago the bar of the city gave him a banquet to celebrate his sixtieth anniversary of active practice.

In his earlier years he took a prominent part in politics. He was elected to the Assembly of New York in 1838 as a Whig, and served a term with J. S. T. Stranahan in that body. In the following year he was a member of the Harrisburg convention, which nominated William Henry Harrison for the Presidency. When in the Assembly he introduced the bill incorporating Greenwood Cemetery. He ran for Congress in the Whig interest in 1843, but was defeated. The Congressional district whose suffrages he then sought consisted of the counties of Kings, Richmond and Rockland. He threw himself with earnestness into the Republican party on its formation, and President Lincoln appointed him United States district attorney for the Eastern New York district, in which office he was succeeded by General Benjamin F. Tracy.

Mr. Silliman was an active member of the commission that revised the state constitution of New York in 1872. He ran for attorney general in the following year, but was not elected. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him in 1873 by Columbia College, and in 1874 by his Alma Mater, Yale. He was a member of the Lawyers' Club and of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

CITY OF BROCKTON IN COLLISION.

Strikes a Fulton Street Ferry-Boat in Mid-Stream.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—The New York & New Haven Company's steamboat City of Brockton collided with ferry boat Fulton of the Fulton street line in mid-stream today, doing $300 damage to the ferry-boat and caused some excitement among the few passengers and teams on the ferry-boat, but no one was hurt. The Fulton had reached mid-stream. There was no fog in the river, but a strong current was running. As soon as it was learned that no great damage was done to the ferry-boat, the City of Brockton went on her way.

Battleship Iowa at San Diego.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Jan. 21.—Battleship Iowa, which has been on a cruise to the south as far as Central America, has arrived here with Admiral Kautz.

Rolled Spice-Cured Corned Beef,

8c PER LB.

Chops, 2 lbs. for 25c.

H. F. Rooney

251 THAMES STREET.

RESTAURANTS.

TOURO DINING ROOMS,

PERMANENT AND TRANSIENT.

CATERING A SPECIALTY.

Dinners served on American or European plan. Oysters, Scallops and Clams fresh every day. Home-made bread and pies for sale.

J. T. ALLEN & CO., Prop.

Telephone 194-4.

Broadway Restaurant,

20 Broadway, Newport, R. I.

FIRST-CLASS MEALS ON THE AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS.

Catering for weddings and dinner parties a specialty. Table board by day or week.

N. T. JACKSON, Proprietor.

For Your Cold.

Try our plain Molasses Candy, made from pure open kettle New Orleans molasses. Our buttercup and chocolates are made fresh daily.

Ice Cream and Ices, all flavors, constantly on hand, at the old standard price.

CHAS. F. FRASCH,

Page Coiled Wire Fencing.

Erected on steel or wooden posts, set in concrete; all complete, costs [illegible] per running rod, according to number of rods, corner or gate posts; height 2 ft. to 11 ft. 20 styles of handsome ...

WROUGHT IRON FENCING.

That costs from $1.10 to $3.50 per running foot, with posts set in concrete and fence thoroughly painted.

Dealer in Mail Boxes, Bond Steel Posts, Cages for large birds, or wild animals; Wire Door Mats, and Wrought Iron Grave Guards a specialty. Goods on hand as much as possible, and I guarantee every piece of fence I put up. For further information address

PERCY T. BAILEY, So. Portsmouth, R. I.

These Eyes Are Not Alike.

ARE YOURS?

The eyes of nine-tenths of the people differ in sight. Sometimes it's a decided difference—to others only a slight variation. A careless examination and an incompetent dealer will fail to discover this defect. If the same lenses will be adjusted to both eyes headaches and eye-strain that medicine fails to relieve is the result.

I test each eye SEPARATELY, and adjust glasses to each SCIENTIFICALLY. It will cost you nothing for examination and advice.

ESTABLISHED 1891.

MUELLER,

Scientific Optician, 106 Bellevue Avenue.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S CASE.

New King of England Said to Favor Her Pardon.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Clarke Bell, president of the Medical and Legal Aid Society, has announced that his society has determined to take up the Maybrick case at once, and that the chances are now more favorable than ever for her pardon or acquittal after a fair trial. The taking up of the case is due to the attitude which the new King of England is reported to hold toward Mrs. Maybrick's case. It is said that he has made it no secret that he favors her pardon.

Hill's Liquid Amandine

FOR CHAPPED HANDS, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN AND ALL CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS.

Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil,

WITH PEPSIN AND QUININE. A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR PULMONARY DISEASES, COUGHS, COLDS AND GENERAL DEBILITY.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,

21 THAMES STREET, COR CHURCH STREET.

January Sale!

20 Dozen Gents' Fancy Laundered Shirts, including two collars and a pair of cuffs, at **42c.** each.

10 dozen Gents' Night Shirts, 62c. value, at **42c.** each

15 dozen Gents' Canton Flannel Drawers, marked down from 42c. to **25c.** per pair.

Gents' Flannel Shirts, for this week only, marked down to **19c.** each.

Levy's

76 BROADWAY.

WHITE Sewing Machines.

Call and get prices of all styles.

Skates, Scissors and Knives Sharpened.

All kinds of repairs—Cash Registers, Type Writers and Sewing Machines.

GEO. W. SMITH,

MACHINIST AND GENERAL JOBBER,

6 MARLBORO STREET.

Seed

Potatoes. After one week's travel from house to house in the Aroostook county selecting seed stock we have secured 1,000 barrels of what we believe to be straight stock, buying of different growers that grow the entire amount of each kind, therefore there will be no mixture as usually comes from the dealer's storehouses.

We find the growers of good stock expect a price for it. We had to pay to get them, but we expect to meet the market. Hold your orders until you see the stock and you will be more than satisfied.

THE GEO. A. WEAVER CO.,

BROADWAY, NEWPORT, R. I.

We have a pure, sweet

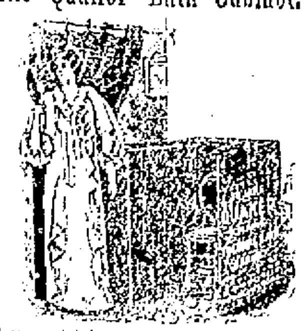
APPLE CIDER.

Weber's German Malt Extract.

PELEG BRYER.

25 & 27 Broadway. 9 & 11 Spring St.

The Quaker Bath Cabinet.



Recommended by leading Physicians and over [illegible]

Turkish, Hot Air, Steam or Vapor Baths, in your own home.

A $12 Bath Cabinet for only $5.

LANDERS & SON,

17 THAMES ST. LOVELL'S BLOCK.

AGENT FOR NEWPORT.

Coggeshall Farm Eggs.

LANDERS & PECKHAM,

142 THAMES STREET.

Telephone 130-5.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, ETC.

OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday, January 26.

The Thriller Combination,

LIEBLER & CO'S

Big Scenic Rural Romance

LOST RIVER.

By Joseph Arthur, author of "BLUE JEANS."

The Latest New York and Boston Sensational Scenic Success.

Produced in the same elaborate fashion as seen ... [illegible] ... New York.

OPERA HOUSE.

Week Commencing Jan. 28.

The Bennett-Moulton Co.

And Their Own Orchestra.

REPERTOIRE:

Monday—"Parker Bassett."

Tuesday—"Michael [illegible]"

Wednesday—[illegible]

Thursday—"Shadows of a Great City."

Friday—"The Lost Paradise."

Saturday—"A Struggle for Life."

MATINEES:

Tuesday—"A Daughter of the People."

Wednesday—"The Pride of Kerry or the Mother."

Thursday—"A Son of Monte Cristo."

Friday—TO BE ANNOUNCED.

Saturday—"The Royal Friend of Bowser."

Prices: Evenings, 10c., 20c., 30c. Matinees, 10c., 20c.

THE FOLLOWING SPECIALTIES WILL BE INTRODUCED THROUGHOUT THE WEEK:

Mullen & Keeler, Acrobats.

The Patsons, The Wonders of Irish Comedy.

The Nonettes, Novelty Illustrators.

Reed's Vitascope, Moving Pictures and many others.

MASONIC HALL.

Friday Even'g, Jan. 25

Newport St. Andrew's Society

Eighteenth Annual

Grand Concert and Ball.

In honor of the One Hundred and Forty-Second Anniversary of the Birth of

ROBERT BURNS.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady, $1, extra lady, 50 cents.

Overture of Scotch Songs,

BY [illegible] ORCHESTRA.

[illegible]

THE ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

CHARITY ORGANIZATION SOCIETY

WILL BE HELD

Monday Evening, Jan. 28,

At 8 o'clock

IN NEWTON HALL.

Report of the year's work will be given by

Rev. E. J. Dennen.

ADDRESS BY

Rev. Charles H. Porter, Jr.

[illegible]

PROVIDENCE OPERA HOUSE.

Felix R. Wendelschaefer, Manager.

Eves at 7.45. Mat. at 2.

WEEK Commencing Monday JAN. 28

MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

[illegible]

CHARLES FROHMAN presents

MAUDE ADAMS

in Edmond Rostand's Masterpiece

L'AIGLON.

Seats on sale [illegible]

Prices $2, $1.50, $1, 75, 50c, 25c.

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New Light Double Driving Harness

FOR $16.

Also a Lot of Buckle Shields at 10c. a pair

Grotzky, Trunk and Harness Store,

141 Broadway.

WIPING OUT SLUMS.

London City Council Waging a Gigantic Battle Against Filth.

[London correspondence of Boston Herald.]

Every American city big enough to have one of these municipal sores called a slum will doubtless be interested in the huge experiment slow old London is undertaking. And parenthetically it may be observed that a city that is spending today more millions on municipal improvements, building more miles of up-to-date underground electric roads, and going in for probably more municipal trading ventures than any other city on earth, is not so slow as she is usually painted.

The slum experiment now is costing less than the expenditure of $10,000,000 in wiping out and rebuilding the homes of about 40,000 people. A further program that means an expenditure of probably another $10,000,000 is now being discussed, and after these projects are well under way new schemes will be planned to the same end, and more millions spent, until the necessity for spending money in this way in London shall have disappeared, and the city have become a landlord on an unprecedented scale. That will, of course, be at the time when the last of London's world-famous slums has been wiped out and rebuilt. When that day will dawn no one is prepared to say.

Today the "housing" problem is the worst that London has to face, but her powerful city council, which has done several rather remarkable things already, and which has practically unlimited wealth to draw upon, has determined that overcrowded, insanitary and slum areas must go. The council has already attacked, razed and rebuilt one of the worst slums in London; several other notorious ones are now being torn down, and still others are doomed. Medical inspectors in the county council's employ are penetrating into the city's filthiest corners and condemning them. The wretched creatures who swarm in them are paid a small sum of money and turned out, after which the slum comes down.

The "before-taking" phase of the council's heroic remedy is a mass of closely packed hovels, squalid, unlighted and unventilated, reached through grimy, winding alleys, in which the police dare to go only in force. The "after taking" is blocks of trim cottages or apartment buildings, each separated from the other, equipped with literally "every modern convenience," including a perfect system of drainage and every essential for cooking. The apartments are well lighted by day with large windows; at night either by gas or electricity, on the slot system, where a penny dropped in produces gas for six hours. Near at hand is a park or playground for recreation, and baths and wash-houses for cleanliness. These "model dwellings," moreover, are to rent at prices which even very poor people can afford to pay. As soon as the county council throws open a new lot of its dwellings they are immediately tenanted to their full extent.

So far, on workingmen's homes of this pattern that occupy the place of former slum districts, the London county council has spent a little over $3,000,000. Following out its program, it is now building houses of the same kind which will cost over $1,500,000, and to clear the new districts which the council's inspectors have condemned and which are to be rebuilt will cost $5,500,000 more. The houses already built accommodate more than 10,000 people; those now building and those arranged for will give dwellings for 30,000 more. They will be finished and occupied in five years from now.

The second scheme which the council is laying out takes another way of curing the same disease of overcrowding. This is by acquiring tracts of land in the country just out of London, building model dwellings there, and connecting them with the working centres of the city by light railways. The details of the scheme have not been settled, but members of the council say that perfecting it will cost probably $10,000,000.

Of course, these operations, gigantic as they are in the amount of money they cost, are only the beginning of the work of getting rid of London's slums, but everything points to this vast undertaking being carried out to the end. The best reason for this belief is that the council is no longer divided on the subject. Until a comparatively short time ago a large number of its members had little faith in the schemes that the body was in the act of carrying out, but success has converted these doubters, and hereafter the council will work as a unit in this direction. Naturally, it is not planning to spend the millions of the city of London without expecting to get them back again. The power of money-spending that was granted to the council by Parliament is on the condition that their operations shall be so conducted that at the end of 60 years every house built shall have paid for itself.

The housing of the needy classes is not an especially new part of the London county council's work, but its great importance today lies in the dimensions to which it has grown and its great promise for the future. The council began its houses on a modest scale in 1889, but realized what it could do only after it had undertaken and successfully accomplished the feat of tearing down the "Old Nichol," in Shoreditch, one of the worst slums in London, and installing a model village, with a park and a recreation ground in its place.

This district was known as the "Boundary Street Area," and it came to be purified largely through the efforts of a single remarkable clergyman of the Church of England, named A. Osborne Jay. Almost fresh from Oxford, he took this living, in which every one of his predecessors had been absolutely helpless. These worthy men had organized "coffee clubs," distributed soup tickets with liberality, and done what parish visiting they dared, but they never got nearer to the people of the district than was necessary to be most humiliatingly victimized by them. It was a tough place. The last policeman who had entered it alone, while in pursuit of a sneak thief, had had his skull crushed in by an iron grating deftly dropped from a second-story window.

The first thing that Dr. Jay did when he "took over" his new parish was to show its inhabitants that he wasn't afraid of them—that he could, on occasion, be a militant Christian. Then he set to work to find out what sport they liked best of any, and he discovered that it was boxing. So he opened a large room, with every facility for the practice of the manly art, including gloves, and invited the men to come there and spar. They flocked to it, an honor which they had never paid to the old "clubrooms," where dominoes, checkers and chess constituted the attractions. It was no drawing room boxing that subsequently reigned in that room. A bloody nose was among the trifles; no one regarded the loss of a tooth or two, and the bouts almost always "went" until the knockout came. Even the parson's strict rule of no swearing or bad language scarcely affected the popularity of the place. He was always there, and as time went on even the most hardened men in the district recognized the fact that their preacher was no "softy," as they put it. And so he got his first hold on them. The story of how he won the whole district to respect and almost to love him is too long to be told here, but now in the spot where stood the worst part of the "Old Nichol" stands Dr. Jay's famous church—with a boxing room in its basement! Dr. Jay it was who egged the London county council on to rebuilding the slum. The story of his long fight was told by Arthur Morrison in his novel, "A Child of the Jago," of which Dr. Jay, or "Father Jay," as he is now affectionately known in the "Jago," is a prominent figure, and which is dedicated to him.

A picture of this part of Shoreditch as it was before Dr. Jay's crusade gives a fair idea of the other congested London districts with which the county council is either dealing or getting ready to deal. The houses were built so that their ground floors were sometimes more than a foot below the street level, and in building them a cheap sort of mortar, known as "Billy sweet," had been used, a distinguishing feature of this substance being that it never dried. In the district there was no street more than 28 feet wide. Most of the thoroughfares were mere alleys. No house boasted a front door, no house was ever repaired, and such backyards as had once existed had been roofed over to make new dwellings. People slept out on the sidewalks to avoid one kind of vermin in the houses, and burned candle stumps to scare off another kind. The death rate in the district was 40 per thousand, and it is no exaggeration to say that every man in the slum was some kind of a criminal. At one time there were 64 ticket-of-leave men there, and when once a criminal, either a thief or murderer, had slipped between the two posts that marked the entrance to what Arthur Morrison called the "Jago," the police gave up the pursuit. In the slum there was what was known as a "Royal Family," who kinged it over the district but there was also a pretender and his gang, and when the two cliques met in battle, which they often did, the district literally ran with blood.

The average rate of population per acre in London is about 57—in some of these slum districts it reaches 316. In one of them there are 54 dwellings in which 1,500 people live or die. In the rooms of such hovels the principal article of furniture is generally the bed, which nearly fills the apartment, and which serves for the whole family, no matter how numerous it may be. As many as can, generally the father, mother, and any "guest" who may be enjoying their hospitality, with, say, three of the older children, occupy the top of the bed. The rest of the family sleeps under it. Generally every article of bed clothing reeks with filth. The windows of the room, concealed behind grimy curtains, are never washed, and the room is in practical darkness. Sometimes two families "go snooks" on the same room and bed, the first using it from 7 until midnight and then decamping, when the second retires in the warm bed. Children of such districts, sent to school and falling asleep in their seats, complain that they had no sleep the night before, as they had to fight "the bugs" all night long. Three rooms in such a dwelling were visited. In the first lived a man, woman and six children, who rented a little cupboard of an annex to two more grown persons; in the second lived a father, mother and three grown-up children, while the third was occupied by the parents and four children, to say nothing of an adult "lodger."

This is the sort of thing that the London county council is now practically unanimous in endeavoring to get rid of. The principal criticism that has been made of the council's system is that when they pull down one of these slums and build model dwellings on the site, the people who come into the new are not those who were driven out of the old. I asked a prominent official of the council his opinion in the matter.

He said: "It is true we don't get back the people we turn out, but our theory is that as we are gradually wiping out the worst slums, the refugees from each will have to locate in a district that is a little better than that from which they are evicted, and so, as we work along, rebuilding district by district, we expect that even the lowest of them will be raised gradually little by little, to cleanliness, order and decent living."

A REMEDY FOR THE GRIPPE.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the Grippe is KEMP'S BALSAM, which is especially adapted for the throat and lungs. Don't wait for the first symptoms of the disease, get a bottle today and keep it for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the grippe has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. KEMP'S BALSAM prevents this by keeping the cough loose and the lungs free from inflammation. All druggists sell KEMP'S BALSAM at 25c. and 50c.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. John Whipple is in New York.

—Mr. W. Bayard Cutting has sailed for Europe.

—Mr. Peter Cosa has abandoned his proposed visit to Italy.

—Miss Julia Dillon of Brooklyn is visiting Miss M. C. Grove.

—Mr. Rathbone Gardner of Providence is at the LaForge Cottage.

—Mr. Louis L. Lorillard contemplates purchasing a Newport estate.

—Mrs. Joseph Harriman went to New York this morning, for a few days.

—Richard T. Dugan has been fined $10 and costs for assaulting Officer Sparrow.

—Elizabeth Lodge is arranging for a masquerade in Music hall Monday evening next.

—Officer Dring is on sick leave. He was seized with an attack of vertigo while on his beat a few days ago.

—Mrs. Henry N. Jeter received news yesterday of the death of her sister, Mrs. Buchanan, in New York, and left for that city last night.

—Training ship Essex left yesterday for New London, where she will take on coal before proceeding on her winter trip to the West Indies.

—Mrs. Paget, daughter of the late Mrs. Paran Stevens, was a passenger on the Oceanic, which arrived in New York last night. Mrs. Paget will come here to inspect "Marietta Villa."

—Mr. Frank Gaylor is in New York to attend the twelfth annual exhibition of the New York Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association. He is exhibiting for his employer, Mrs. W. R. Hunter, a fine line of fancy poultry.

—The Charity Organization Society will hold its annual meeting in Newton hall next Monday evening, when the report of the board of management will be read by Rev. Ernest J. Dennen of Trinity Church and an address will be made by Rev. Charles Hunt Porter, Jr., of the Channing Memorial Church.

—J. A. Fraser, D. Green and C. D. Van Winkle of New York, W. C. Van Sant of Columbus, Ohio; C. A. Horan of Boston, E. S. Newell of Worcester and W. S. Ward of Philadelphia are registered at the Perry House.

—It was somewhat damp and disagreeable last night, a light rain falling about 7 o'clock and continuing at intervals through the night. Some time early this morning the rain ceased and the frost got in some work, leaving everything outdoors covered with smooth ice when the people woke. This made the walking difficult, and even horses had some trouble in moving about.

—The Merry Maids gave their first social in Robert Emmet hall last evening, the Training Station orchestra furnishing music and J. M. Sullivan prompting. The committee of arrangements consisted of Misses Mary McDonnell, Lena Harrington, Mary Barry, Elizabeth Sullivan and Julia Reagan.

—The Hazard Whist Club had its bi-weekly meeting in Hazard Memorial hall last evening, when 200 players participated in the games. The prize winners were Miss Julia Drury, Mrs. Frank F. Nolan, Miss Emma Rowe, Mrs. H. E. Nason and Messrs. J. F. Sullivan, J. J. Martin, A. J. Kirwin and J. T. Collins. After the whist there were refreshments and dancing.

SHILOH BAPTIST CHURCH ELECTION.

At the annual meeting of the Shiloh Baptist Church last evening the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Treasurer—Armstead Hurley.
Clerk—Miss Octavia Yancey.
Organist—Miss Susie L. Jeter.
Financial Secretary—James Ray.
Superintendent of Sunday school—Rev. Henry N. Jeter.
Assistant Superintendent—Miss Caroline Townsend.
Standing Committee—Armstead Hurley, Stephen G. Payne, Henry Graham, John Grayson, Andrew Tate, James Ray, James Kilby, Richard T. Johnson, James Richardson.

BIG GUNS FOR BATTLESHIPS.

Orders have been issued by the Navy Department for the manufacture at the government gun factory in Washington of 40 of the most powerful pieces of ordnance ever attempted for the navy, and a type of gun is to be developed, although an inch smaller in calibre than those of the Oregon and sister vessels, having penetrating powers far greater than any weapon now installed at home or abroad on warships.

These guns will form the main batteries of the five new battleships for which contracts have recently been awarded, and are to take the place in the navy of the 13-inch rifles which constitute the batteries of the earlier battleships.

The new guns are longer and stronger than the 13-inch. They have attained velocities of 2,800 feet per second with the new smokeless powder, whereas the 13-inch guns never got beyond 2,000 feet per second. The pressure is nearly 17 tons to the square inch. They will penetrate 28 inches of ordinary armor at a reasonable distance, and could easily pierce the side of any battleship at the average fighting range.

Admiral O'Neil, the ordnance chief, regards them as the most effective naval guns installed on warships, and equal in striking power to some of the 15-inch guns mounted in the coast defence systems of foreign governments.

The first of these guns will be mounted in the single-turret monitors of the Arkansas type now being built at Bath and other yards, and the remainder will be for the battleships. Smokeless powder is now replacing the black powder on every ship placed in commission, and few of those in active service are without the new brand. Hereafter none other will be used on any ship entering the service.

The Krag-Jorgensen small arm is also rapidly replacing the smaller calibre gun of the navy, in accordance with the policy of the Navy Department to have one gun size for both army and navy, in order that no change of ammunition might follow in an emergency.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Senate and House conferees on the army bill reached a final agreement late yesterday, but the measure is so complicated and the amendments so numerous that the measure will probably not be reported before Saturday.

The Senate receded from its amendment providing for a regimental rather than a corps organization of the artillery arm of the service. On the next important controversy, that concerning the detail of officers to staff duty, the Senate won most of its contentions, its amendments being agreed to practically as they passed the Senate.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S PERSONAL ESTATE.

Charles D. O'Connell, the appraiser selected to estimate the value of the personal estate of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt, has completed his report. According to his figures the gross personal estate left by Mr. Vanderbilt is estimated at $52,069,867.96. From this there will have to be deducted $33,127,750.50, which will leave a net residuary personal estate of $18,972,117.46. The deductions include $2,189,300 specific legacies, $1,750,000 cash legacies, and almost $28,000,000 set apart as trust funds. Of this latter sum, $6,723,570 is set aside to purchase an annuity of $250,000 to the widow, Alice G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. Vanderbilt left his widow a life interest in his New York mansion and his Newport residence and grounds. A specific bequest of $2,000,000 also was made to her, together with an income of $250,000 annually. The bequests to Reginald Vanderbilt, Miss Gertrude V. Whitney, and Miss Gladys Moore Vanderbilt are about $7,500,000 each, while that of Cornelius was but $1,500,000. The entire residuary estate is to be held in trust for Alfred G. Vanderbilt until he reaches the age of 30, when he will receive one half of it. The other half will not be paid to him until he becomes 35.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

ANOTHER ROOSEVELT STORY.

Shoved His Gun into a Lion's Mouth and Killed it with a Knife.

MEEKER, Col., Jan. 24.—News direct from the Keystone ranch, at which place the Roosevelt hunting party is stopping, shows that between the twelfth and the twenty-second of January 12 grown mountain lions, three kittens and eight lynx cats were killed. Saturday last the party had quite an exciting adventure with one lion. The animal was held captive by and was fighting with the whole pack of hounds. The hunters were trying to get near enough to the animal to kill it with their knives when it seized one of the dogs by the jaw. Governor Roosevelt shoved the breech of the gun into the lion's mouth, holding the gun by one hand, with the other striking the lion a death blow with his knife. His gun shows the marks of the lion's teeth. All the grown lions were killed with the knife. The governor has decided to stay for another two weeks.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE'S FUTURE.

To be Made the Nucleus of a Great Technical School.

CHICAGO, Jan. 24.—The Record says: Armour Institute is to be the nucleus of a great technical school, and will be affiliated with either the University of Chicago or the Northwestern University. Philip D. Armour before his death arranged for the future of the institution, which bears his name, and his will provides an endowment of $1,000,000 for it. This is the information which comes from a close personal friend of the Armour family, who was in a position to share Mr. Armour's confidence, and who since Mr. Armour's death has been apprised of the conditions imposed in his will.

Every indication is that the technical institution that is to be built around the present institute will be a tremendous and lasting monument to Mr. Armour's belief in a practical education. Most persons who are at all familiar with the future plans of the Armour Institute believe that it will be affiliated with the University of Chicago.

ELECTRIC VEHICLES.

Conclusions from the Results of a Competition in Berlin.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—In a report to the State Department on the competition of electric vehicles in Berlin, Consul Hughes, at Coburg, says that the battery taking the first honors weighed only 121 pounds per kilowatt an hour, while the heaviest weighed 286 pounds per kilowatt an hour. The average weight of the 13 vehicles participating in the competition was 165 pounds. It is assumed that each of these machines will run 9,500 miles a year, and at the calculated cost of one cent per mile.

The smallest consumption of energy per ton a mile at the mean speed amounted to 91 watt hours for a passenger car, a performance which surpassed all previous records. However, in nearly all the cases the demand did not vary greatly with the speed, which leads to the conclusion that the electrically propelled car should be driven at the highest speed consistent with public safety in order to obtain the greatest commercial economy of energy. With regard to the motor best adapted for the weight to be propelled, the capacity should amount approximately to one kilowatt per ton of the rolling weight.

IN MEMORY OF HAMILTON FISH.

Bronze Bas Relief Tablet to be Erected at Columbia.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—Friends and classmates of Hamilton Fish, who was killed with Roosevelt's Rough Riders at the battle of Las Guasimas in Cuba, have just paid a tribute to his memory, a memorial bronze bas-relief tablet being erected by them at Columbia University.

The means for the tablet were obtained through the subscriptions of friends and his fellow-students in the class of '95, at Columbia. Fish was a member of the crew which won the intercollegiate race on the Hudson. As soon as the alumni memorial hall is completed the tablet will there be given a permanent position.

SEVENTY-EIGHT BELOW ZERO.

Coldest Weather Ever Known in Dawson and the Yukon Valley.

SEATTLE, Wash., Jan. 24.—Advices from Dawson and the Yukon valley report that that section of Alaska has just passed through the coldest weather recorded since the white men inhabited that country. January 16 the thermometer at Dawson fell to 68 degrees below zero. A message from Forty Mile the same day said that it was 78 below. The coldest recorded before this was in 1896, when it was not quite 68 near Forty Mile.

OREGON REPUBLICANS DIVIDED.

Unable to Get Their Full Force in a Senatorial Caucus.

SALEM, Oregon, Jan. 24.—The Republican Senatorial caucus was attended by only 33 members, five less than Monday night, but the absence of all but one was accounted for. No expression was made as to choice for Senator.

An intimation was received that the minority would come into the caucus, provided the majority would agree to a viva voce vote. The caucus adjourned without arriving at any decision on this point. It is thought that the two factions may get together today and agree upon terms by which a caucus of 46 Republicans may be held.

Rhode Island Pensions.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—Original—Dennis A. Sullivan (dead), Pawtucket. Restoration and re-issue—William H. Weeden, (dead), Providence. Original, widow's, etc.—Mary E. Weeden, Providence.

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DOWNING BROTHERS
ARE SHOWING A LINE OF
TOILET REQUISITES
Staple Goods,
WHICH WILL PAY YOU TO CALL AND EXAMINE.
Our stock of Cologne Waters, Handkerchief Perfumes, Sachet Powders, Olive Wood Mirrors, Military Brushes, etc., will be sold at prices within reach of all.
42 & 44 BROADWAY.

Colgate's, Ricksecker's, Spichler's, Wright's, Lubin's and Atkinson's Perfumes.
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Wright's Tolu, Tar and Wild Cherry,
A SURE CURE FOR COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, AND ALL DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.
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Linings for Ladies' Tailoring, all our stock of these goods.
Old, quaint, Fancy Vestings. Suitings, Cloakings, Remnants. All at low prices.
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This year of
Neckwear, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Umbrellas,
Everything you expect to find in a first-class men's furnishing store—outranks our previous efforts.
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Would not a nice Suit, Top Coat, pair of Trousers or a Fancy Vest be just the thing?
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Stop at Prudence Mondays and Saturdays only each way; stop at Conanicut Mondays only each way.
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For Block Island.
Steamer G. W. Danielson, Captain Dodge, will leave Commercial wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M. Returning leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8 A. M. Leave Newport for Providence, Mondays and Wednesdays at 11 A. M. Weather permitting.

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Fast; Remarkably Steady; Spacious Promenades. Passage about 7 days. All First and Second Saloon Rooms located Upper Decks amidships. Perfect Ventilation. Table unsurpassed.
SAXONIA sails Feb. 23, March 30.
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Saloon, $60, upwards. Second Saloon, $40, upwards. Round trip discounts. Third Class low rates. No cattle carried on these steamers.
ULTONIA, Twin-Screw (10,000 tons) specially fitted for THIRD-CLASS passengers only. Ladies' Saloon and Men's Smoke-Room located Upper Deck amidships. Sails Feb. 9, March 16, May 16.
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For rates and other information apply to GEO. E. WOODWARD, Agt. N.Y., N.H. & H.R.R.
or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent, Borden Wharf, Fall River.
E. B. SAMPSON, Gen'l Manager, Boston, Mass.
H. L. JERNEGAN, Gen'l. Freight Agent.

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For Sale at Newport, R. I.,
"SUNSET RIDGE"
The summer residence of the late A. A. Low, On Ridge road, extending with fine lawn and frontage to Narragansett Bay, and overlooking Jamestown, Narragansett Pier and the Ocean. Containing over 11½ acres of land, with fine trees, large dwelling with most of the furniture, stabling for 8 horses, gardener's cottage, grapery, greenhouse, vegetable garden, bath-houses, dock, etc. For particulars apply to
DEBLOIS & ELDRIDGE,
1 West 28th St., N. Y., and 152 Bellevue Ave., Newport, R. I.

For Sale,
Dwelling and Stable on Rhode Island Ave.
Dwelling with about 20,000 feet of land on Old Beach Road.
All modern improvements.
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The Attractive Cottage of Mr. James Gordon Bennett,
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Newport,	*10:00	*1:20	*4:15	*7:[illegible]
Providence, arrive,	11:00	3:18	5:50	7:[illegible]
Boston, arr.,	1:19	4:30	7:00	[illegible]
New York, arr.,	4:30	8:55	11:00	[illegible]
	P M	P M	P M	P M
LEAVE	A M	A M	A M	P M
New York,	*12:02	*5:01	*10:02	[illegible]
Boston,		10:03	1:[illegible]	[illegible]
Providence,		11:14	2:[illegible]	[illegible]
Newport, arr.,	6:35	1:09	4:10	[illegible]
	A M	P M	P M	P M

* Daily except Sundays.
B Washington Express due Harlem River Station, New York, 2:05 A. M.; Philadelphia, [illegible] A. M.; Baltimore, 9:20 A. M.; Washington, [illegible] A. M.
For tickets and drawing room chairs apply on steamer General, Commercial wharf, or at the Transfer Co.'s office, 30 Bellevue avenue.
C. D. COFFIN, Agent, Newport.

Jamestown & Newport Ferry Co.
From Foot of Market Square, Newport.
October 1, 1900.
Steamer Conanicut or Beaver Tail
Will run as follows:
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—6:15, 8:15, 10:00 (U. S. Mail), 11:00 A. M.; 12:00, 2:00, 3:30, 5:00 (U. S. Mail), 6:00 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—6:45, 9:30, 10:30 A. M. (U. S. Mail); 12:00 M.; 1:30, 2:30, 4:30 (U. S. Mail), 6:50, 6:30 P. M.
SUNDAYS.
LEAVE JAMESTOWN—9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4 P. M.
LEAVE NEWPORT—10:00 A. M.; 1:00, 4 P. M.
Subject to change without notice.

OFFICIAL TIME TABLE.
IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 5, 1900
Newport & Fall River Street Railway Co.
Leave Newport—***6:30, **7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, *6:45, 7:15, *7:45, 8:15, 9:15, *10:15, *11:15.
Leave Fall River—***6:30, **6:45, 7:45, 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45 A. M.; 12:15, 1:15, 1:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 4:45, 5:15, 5:45, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:45, 9:15, *10:45 P. M.
*** To Portsmouth and return.
** Not run Sundays.
* To Portsmouth only.
More frequent trips will be run Sundays and holidays.
Office at Portsmouth, R. I., is connected with long distance telephone. Special cars may be had upon application at the office of this company or at the office of the Globe Street Railway Co., at Fall River.
R. S. GOFF, General Manager.

The Muenchinger King and Hill Top Cottages,
NEWPORT, R. I.
Families or private parties, transient or permanent, accommodated at the above cottages opposite Newport Reading Room,
BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NASON COTTAGE,
26 Mill Street.
A home-like and comfortable place for board, permanent or transient.
GEO. NASON, Proprietor.

HAY, GRAIN, MEAL, ETC.

Hay! Hay!! Hay!!!
We have on hand a choice lot of hay which can be bought right. It will pay you to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.
The Chas. E. Spooner Co.,
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

DENNIS SHANAHAN,
Hay and Grain.
AGENTS FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

BICYCLES.

A Bicycle Display
That will surely attract the attention of the public is our showing of the 1901 Orient, a high grade, durable wheel at $50 and $35. Call and see it.
We also store, re-nickel and re-enamel your wheel for the winter months for $10.
A few 1900 Orients at cost prices.
Edison Phonographs, Records and Supplies.
Taxidermist. Sporting Goods. Automobiles.
U. G. SCOTT, 362 Thames Street.
Telephone 202-4.

Thirty-One First Honors
And specials, six silver Beresford Club medals, silver challenge cup, one second honor—only cats ever exhibited by the Oasis Cattery.
THOROUGHBRED
Persian Cats and Kittens.
27 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE

We are Agents for Morgan & Wright's
Rubber Tires.
J. L. BACHELLER,
Langley's Wharf, Newport R. I.

"Add nothing but water"
—TO—
"HIGGINSON PREPARED MORTAR
And you have a superior wall or ceiling for tinting, painting or papering.
FOR SALE BY
A. & H. G. HAMMETT,
Lumber, Hardware, Brick, Lime, Cement, Drain Pipe, etc., Paints and Varnishes.
Yard and Store, 321 & 347 Thames Street

For the cheapest and most desirable
AWNINGS
—TRY—
Wilmarth, 174 Bellevue Avenue.
Telephone 208-[illegible].

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—Situation by a young man, 18 years old, as a grocery clerk or driver; 5 years' experience. Box 27, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by a Swedish girl to do general housework. Apply at 21 Hammond St.

WANTED—By dressmaker and seamstress, a few more customers, home or out; children's clothing a specialty; best references. Box 16, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Situation by Parisian dressmaker; first class cutter and fitter, by day; references. 21 John street. Merker.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—Active workers everywhere to take orders for "Life of Queen Victoria," 600 pages, 100 illustrations; lowest retail price; big commissions; credit given, freight paid. Outfit prepaid free on application. Address, Globe Bible Publishing Co., 723 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A respectable woman for cook; must understand all kinds of plain and fancy cooking. Apply at Fountain House, 16 Washington Square.

WANTED—Young girl (about 14), to assist in housework. Apply at 14 Everett street, upstairs.

WANTED—A man with a small family to take charge of the Portsmouth town farm. Apply to Abram C. Chace.

WANTED—A girl to sew for dressmaker. Apply 26 Brinley street.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Gentleman's sealskin glove, between Mill and Bridge streets. Return to Mill Street Laundry.

LOST—About 4 weeks ago, an umbrella, with initials B. F. engraved on handle. Finder will be suitably rewarded upon returning to 12 Friendship street.

TENEMENTS, ROOMS AND BOARD.

TO LET—Carpenter's shop and barn of the late Nathan Barker, Elizabeth street. Apply 7 Elizabeth street.

WANTED—Good board and large front room for man and wife; reasonable. Address Box 49, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, for light housekeeping. Address Box 55, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Lower tenement at 30 Young street; city water; rent $11 to small family. All in good repair. Apply on premises.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with good board; furnace heat, gas and bath. Terms from $5. Also room for few table boarders at $4 per week. 29 High street.

TO RENT—Upper tenement at 16 Calvert street. City water. Apply H. F. Rooney, 251 Thames street.

TO LET—Cottage on Whitehall street; all modern improvements. Apply to J. A. Barker, 316 Thames street.

NEWPORT HOTELS

Kay Street House,

17 KAY STREET.

Will remain open during the fall to accommodate guests desiring to remain late in the season.

L. M. LINFIELD Proprietor.

PERRY HOUSE.

WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Leading hotel in the city. Open all the year. Completely renovated and refurnished. First-class in every respect, with all modern improvements. Rates $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 per day, according to location. Rates to parties by the week or month. For further information regarding rooms, etc., address WM. S. O'BRIEN, Proprietor.

BATEMAN'S.

Finest ocean view. Adjoins new Polo Field and Golf Links. Private beach.

Thirty acres situated on Ocean Drive. All attractions of city and country.

Table unexcelled. Butter, cream and poultry our own. References.

PROVISIONS.

FRESH

ASPARAGUS.

Green Peppers, New Peas,

Hothouse Tomatoes, Southern Tomatoes.

New Potatoes,

Egg Plants, Romaine,

Mushrooms, Okra,

New Beets, New Carrots.

AT THE

SEA SIDE MARKET.

BARGAINS

TODAY.

Pork to Roast, 9c. a lb.

EVERYTHING MARKED DOWN FOR THE DAY.

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Corner of Marlboro.

Telephone 153-2.

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Sweet Briar Hams

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Philadelphia and New York Trade.

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Telephone 240.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Fresh Killed Game.

Table Eggs a Specialty.

JOHN BLUCK & CO.,

103 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Awnings.

All the new style goods,

Thoroughly made,

In the best manner.

GEO. NASON, 29 MILL STREET.

Telephone 212-4.

JONES AN ABLE LEADER.

His Advance in the Senate Rapid.

Championed the Wilson Tariff Law and the Silver Movement.

WASHINGTON, January 23.—The people of the country generally know Senator James K. Jones of Arkansas as chairman of the Democratic national committee, yet he should be known best as a United States senator. Since the retirement of Gorman, the leadership of the Democratic party in the senate has fallen to Senator Jones. He has been selected as chairman of the Democratic caucus, which carries with it the chairmanship of the caucus committee generally known as the "steering committee." Senator Jones does not assume the complete leadership which was held by Mr. Gorman. In fact, his health has not been strong enough for him to take the active part in affairs which was taken by his predecessor. Senator Jones' advancement in the senate has been rapid. He came to the senate 15 years ago and is now serving his third term, but it was in his second term in 1894 that he came prominently to the front in his party. It was then he became a member of the finance committee and had actual charge of the Wilson tariff bill in the senate. He was not known as a tariff expert before that time, but when he had the management of the tariff bill he showed so much knowledge of the subject that his party friends, as well as opponents, were much surprised. The older Democrats on the committee did not have the strength to make the long tariff fight, but Senator Jones carried it on with vigor and success.

A Silver Leader.

His prominence in the tariff controversy gave him prominence as a party man. In the preliminary campaign before the convention of 1896 he became one of the leaders of the silver movement which controlled the Democratic convention at Chicago. So great was his prominence in this movement that he was made chairman of the committee on resolutions, which framed the celebrated platform of that convention. A still further recognition of his prominence was made in making him chairman of the national committee. As such he became a silver leader not only in the country, but in the senate. He has championed the cause of silver in debate and made a very able presentation of the issue when he has made speeches. He is not much of a talker and, for a man of his position, is but infrequently heard in debate, but when he does talk he has something to say. Senator Jones is a very rapid talker, and the nimble stenographers of the senate have to hustle to keep up with him.

Feels Democratic Defeat.

It is but natural that Senator Jones, having been chairman of the party in two national campaigns in which it was defeated, should be somewhat depressed and dejected, but it is the fact that he is constantly warned by doctors against overexertion, which causes him to refrain from the active life he has led and which perhaps adds to the air of depression which he seems to wear. Naturally the man who was the manager of affairs of a party which had lost in two campaigns would feel those defeats somewhat personally even if he, as is the case with Senator Jones, was not responsible and could have devised no plan which would have secured victory. So far in this session Senator Jones has taken no active part in the proceedings. As the recognized leader of the minority he has been frequently consulted about the affairs on his side of the chamber and is always sought out by Republican leaders who seek to make arrangements for legislative procedure in the senate.

An Unpretentious Man.

Senator Jones is one of the most unpretentious men in the senate. He lives modestly in a part of the city that is not considered fashionable. His tastes are simple and his wants easily filled. He devotes a great deal of time to the study of economic questions and keeps himself well informed as to the progress of events of the world. While Senator Jones never was a favorite with the newspaper men at headquarters of the national committee, he has always been well liked by the Washington correspondents. He knows nearly all of the prominent men of the corps, and he is ever ready to accord them courteous treatment and give them all the information possible. It so happened that the men connected with the conference on the Wilson tariff bill were what newspaper men called "close." Had it not been for Senator Jones many of us would have had difficulty in constructing a tariff story every day that would "wash." For that alone he will ever be held in grateful remembrance.

Senator Clark of Montana.

There seems to be nothing in the way now of the final culmination of the desire of Hon. W. A. Clark of Montana taking his seat as United States senator. He was here more than ten years ago as one of the contestants for a seat as one of the first senators of the state. With him was Martin McGinnis, who is now here seeking a seat on an appointment in opposition to Clark. There was some talk of continuing the fight against Clark as regards the present election, but senators who believed that he should not be seated two years ago think that a further fight against him would look like persecution and would oppose any movement against Clark if made.

ARTHUR W. DUNN.

ORIGIN OF THE SPY-HERALD.

I had establisher the Weekly Herald at Calabash City and was getting along well when an opposition paper was set up.

"The Calabash City Spy, George Rowe editor and proprietor," appeared in all the glory of second-hand type—mine was third-hand—and a grade of paper somewhat resembling real "news"—mine did not resemble it at all.

One publication day I sat down early to do up the customary batch of "scathing exposures" and "unanswerable arraignments" of The Spy when Bud Haskins, my editorial assistant, compositor, job printer, mailing clerk and man of all work, came in beaming with joy.

"Got some good news for you, Mr. Warren!" said he, grinning. "'Cording to the way it looks now, there won't be no Spy this week—p'r'aps not next week—p'r'aps never!"

"How's that?" I inquired, much pleased.

"Rowe's sick abed—fever or suthin. He can't do a stroke of work, 'n that fellow McKay he has with him ain't of no great use. No Spy this week, I tell you."

"I'm going out for a few minutes, Bud," I called to Haskins.

My reception at The Spy office was chilling. As I entered the dingy, pine boarded room McKay, a big, stupid looking man, stared and then sidled toward a mallet on the imposing stone.

"I want to see Mr. Rowe," said I.

"He's in bed up stairs," growled McKay, lifting the mallet.

On a camp bed in the attic lay Rowe, flushed, breathing with difficulty and rolling his head irritably about the coarse pillow. He seemed a combative person. It took some little time to convince him that my intentions were friendly, but when he became assured of this he met me with the manliest frankness.

"You're a good fellow, Warren!" he exclaimed, seizing my hand. "I've been a fool"—

"No more than I."

"Well, then, we've been a pair of fools. If ever I come out of this, we'll be a pair of friends instead, but"— He broke off with a groan.

"Come, come," said I. "You aren't going to die. You'll be well in a week or two."

"I know that, but the paper—the paper! I can't do a solitary thing, and McKay alone won't get the matter up in a week."

"Right enough. Now, let's see how we can manage it. I can do your part of the composition today and finish up my own tonight. If we're both a day late, it won't make much difference. I'll begin setting at once."

Hurrying down stairs to escape Rowe's thanks, I came upon a spectacle which took my breath away. Standing at a case, sleeves rolled up and thoroughly at home, clicking the type into his stick at a great rate, was Bud Haskins.

"Hello!" said he, looking around. "How's your editor, publisher 'n propri'tor today? Fin' him pretty comf't'ble?"

"How on earth did you get here?" demanded I.

"Same way you did. Got to thinkin—that's all."

In a few moments I was scribbling away on an improvised desk by the bedside almost as fast as Bud was setting the type below. Scratch, scratch—think an instant—scratch, scratch again—think once more—and so on until a pile of "copy" had accumulated. This was the beginning:

A FATAL FALSEHOOD.

Our by no means courteous and not in the least esteemed contemporary, The Spy, which is at once a disgrace to American journalism, a libel upon the name of a newspaper and a blot upon the fair city in which it is as yet still scornfully suffered to drag out an existence noxious to others and of no value to itself, etc.

Rowe listened without saying a word. At the end he quietly remarked:

"That's a powerful article, Warren."

"Well, now, see how this one strikes you." And I began reading again:

DESPICABLE DECEPTION.

We had hitherto supposed that the utmost imaginable depths of reckless, shameless, heartless, conscienceless mendacity had long ago been reached by that sheet unknown to fame, but intimately acquainted with infamy under the name of The Herald.

Rowe bounced up in bed.

"Do you mean to say you're going to abuse yourself like that?" said he.

"I mean to say that such a savage article as mine has got to be replied to a little more savagely if possible."

Rowe by this time had taken the humor of the situation into his fevered brain. He replied faintly:

"I think you'd better call yourself 'falsifier' first and save up the 'ignoramus' for use later on. Toward the last you might work in some reference to your general resemblance to a donkey, if you don't mind."

"Mind? Why, it's the very point I want. I'll say that the only thing in which I don't resemble a donkey is my utter incapacity for any useful employment."

"Suppose you attack me again?" suggested Rowe when the article was finished. "There should be at least two sharp leaders in each paper. You might mention the probability of my being ridden out of town on a rail because the citizens can't stand my continual lying any longer."

Aided by Rowe's suggestions, I wrote until I had matter enough for four columns, two for each paper. There were a pair of outrageously abusive leaders for The Herald, a pair of outrageously abusive leaders for The Spy, besides two strings of satirical verses which I chanced to hammer out.

But Haskins and McKay, working first at one office, then at the other, got the precious stuff into type, and then, with my assistance, made up The Herald and ran off the edition that night. Next morning our united forces did the same thing for The Spy.

All this was ten years ago. Calabash City is beginning to taunt Chicago with the certainty of being second to her in population, wealth and resources by A. D. 1905 at the latest. The Spy-Herald is one of the leading journals of the west.

Rowe and I might call ourselves rich men, though we never do. We have always been the best of friends.—Exchange.

A PAIR OF BLUE EYES.

Howard put both arms around her, held her close for an instant and then released her. It was in broad daylight on a crowded street crossing. They were not related to each other, and he did not even know her name. It must be said in his defense that she was more to blame than he was. Indeed it would have been a great impoliteness, not to say unkindness, on his part to have done otherwise. She was hurrying to catch the car from which he had just descended. The street was wet and muddy. She slipped and would have fallen had he not caught her just in time. She blushed "celestial rosy red" and raised a pair of startled blue eyes to his face.

"Oh, thank you," she stammered. Yet never was "thank you" said in a tone of less gratitude.

She was gone before he could speak and caught the car, which was just on the point of leaving.

All day the blue eyes haunted him. They came between him and his writing and danced on the pages of The Lancet, although, as he said to himself severely, he had no time for such nonsense. Had he been less devoted, heart and soul, to his profession it is to be feared that even his patients might have found him absentminded, for he failed to see two of his best friends on the street and at dinner that evening was so preoccupied that his mother worried lest he was working too hard.

Dr. Howard Carston was a rising young physician with a down town office and a fair practice. He cared almost nothing for society, and heretofore the brightest eye that ever shone would have interested him less than a cut finger.

Now, in a moment, all was changed. Chicago is a big city, yet Howard vowed to himself to find the owner of those blue eyes. Persistence was one of his strong points. He never entered a street car without scanning the face of every woman in it; he patronized department stores, which he had formerly avoided because of their crowds of women shoppers, and he astonished his sister by taking her to the theater more times in a month than he had all the previous year. That young lady was also surprised and gratified by his snatching from his professional duties time to attend teas and receptions, and by his remarkable intrest in social functions.

"Blue Eyes" had worn gray. So again and again he pursued a gray suit and a felt hat half a block only to find when the wearer turned that her eyes were not the violets of which he dreamed.

Weeks passed and the memory of the eyes was fading into a regret. Then sensible lectures which Howard had not failed to administer to himself began to take effect. In the first place, it was absurd to hope to find those blue eyes. Were not there several hundred thousand women in the city? Besides, "Blue Eyes" might be miles away. If found, she might belong to another man, or she might be anything but charming.

Howard told himself that he was a fool, and determined to forget the eyes. That was hard to do, but he gave up his quest.

Dr. Carston's telephone bell rang suddenly one night, in the small hours. He had just fallen asleep after a nineteen hour day, but he could not ignore the ring. The summons was imperative. A stranger had called the nearest physician.

"Pray come," she implored, "for I am afraid my father will die." The sweet, girlish tones were eloquent of distress.

Howard dressed himself hastily and went down stairs. He could scarcely open the hall door so strong was the wind.

"A doctor leads a dog's life," he muttered to himself as he went out into the storm.

The address given him was that of a boarding house on the next block, one to which this was by no means his first visit. He found Mrs. Madison, the boarding house keeper, awaiting him in the hall.

"I am so glad you've come," she said. "Mr. Wharton is awfully sick, and the poor young lady, his daughter, is 'most scared to death."

The patient was so ill as to occupy the doctor's entire attention. Mrs. Madison gave him the efficient assistance which he had learned to expect from her in such emergencies. She was ably seconded by Miss Wharton, whom Howard scarcely noticed.

The battle was for life. Hours passed before it was won, and the tired but glad physician was free to go.

"Now your father needs nothing but rest. Let him sleep as much as possible and see that he has a cup of Mrs. Wharton's beef tea when he wakes. I will call this afternoon," he said, looking at Mrs. Madison, although he spoke to Miss Wharton.

Howard went home to refresh himself with an hour's nap, a bath and a cup of coffee before his office hours. At 3 o'clock he visited his new patient and found him doing well.

"You have saved his life," said Miss Wharton in a voice tremulous with gratitude, and she raised her eyes to Dr. Carston's.

Howard's head swam. He saw again a crowded street crossing, a waiting car, and held a slender, girlish form in his arms.

Miss Wharton's eyes were the violets of his dreams.

When Violet Wharton left Chicago for her country home, she wore a new ring, holding twin sapphires.—Chicago Tribune.

What Shall We Have for Dessert?

This question arises in the family every day. Let us answer it today. Try Jell-O, a delicious and healthful dessert. Prepared in two minutes. No boiling! no baking! add boiling water and set to cool. Flavors: Lemon, Orange, Raspberry and Strawberry. At your grocers, 10c.

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The New Scale Jewett Piano.

Call and examine the new scale Jewett piano and compare it with the best piano you know.

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210 THAMES STREET.

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Miss E. C. Dimock, Masseuse.

Refers to DOCTOR DOUGLAS GRAHAM, BOSTON, by whom was graduated. 206 Spring street. Telephone 275-4.

CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN.

General treatment of the feet. Hair moles and warts removed (painless). Dr. E. O. HOLLOWAY, office 79 Spring St. OPEN EVENINGS. Orders may be left at SEABURY'S.

Miss E. S. Peckham, Masseuse,

General and facial massage. Treatments with electricity if desired. Also Swedish movements. 15 Newport Avenue.

Excelsior Enameling and Plating Co.

Gold, Silver, Nickel and Metal Plating Galvanizing.

Non-Corrosive Nickel for Bicycles our Specialty.

Patent applied for.

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Telephone 411-4. P. O. Box 194

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Peckham Bros.' Blue Stone Path Gravel

Or crushed stone to fill up the washout places from the winter. Peckham Bros., Middletown, R. I. Newport P. O. Adress Box 182.

FINANCIAL.

INDUSTRIAL TRUST CO.

Capital, - - - - - $1,200,000.00

Surplus and Profit, - - - 671,142.79

Office, 303 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT.

Moneys deposited upon our PARTICIPATION ACCOUNT on or before FEBRUARY 15th draw interest from February 1st.

This Account is the SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT of the Trust Company.

The rate of interest at present paid upon this Account is FOUR PER CENT.

The security given is the ENTIRE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS of the Company, in addition to the Invested Funds of its Depositors.

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EACH STOCKHOLDER IS LIABLE FOR TWICE THE AMOUNT OF HIS STOCK FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE DEPOSITORS, and the Bank is prohibited from making excessive loans.

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North Carolina pine and spruce Flooring, Sheathing, White Wood Sheathing and all other kinds of building material at low prices.

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Reasonable Margins

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FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24, Wall Street—The stock market opened irregular, with American Steel & Wire at 42, Amalgamated Copper 89½, Atchison preferred 85⅞, Burlington 143, Baltimore & Ohio 88, Brooklyn Transit 79⅝, Continental Tobacco 44½, Federal Steel 49⅜, Missouri Pacific 85½, Northern Pacific 83¼, People's Gas 99¼, Rock Island 120, Reading first preferred 71¾, St. Paul 160½, Sugar 131⅝, Southern preferred 71½, Southern Pacific 43¾, Tennessee Coal & Iron 58, Union Pacific 82¾, and Union Pacific preferred 83¼.

10—Trading at the opening was rather quiet, and changes were for the most part narrow and divided between gains and losses. St. Paul was up over a point in sympathy with the rise in London. There was not much dealing in the Steel stocks and the Federal Steel stocks and Steel & Wire were lower. Federal Steel lost nearly a point. American Car preferred rose over a point.

11—The weakness of the Steel stocks caused disappointment to traders who expected them to assume the leadership of a new upward movement. The reduction of the dividend rate on Pressed Steel Car resulted in a decline of 3 points in that stock and St. Paul, Brooklyn Transit and Federal Steel lost 2 each. This weakness permeated the entire market and losses averaged over a point in 10 leading stocks. Kansas & Texas preferred was then bought in large blocks and rose to 50. Prices were supported elsewhere and the market rallied sharply in spots, especially St. Paul, Erie, Northern Pacific, Federal Steel and Steel & Wire. The advances were not well held, St. Paul reacting from 176 to below 140 and Steel & Wire falling to the lowest and Pressed Steel Car breaking 3¾.

Noon—Money on call, steady, at 2 per cent, prime mercantile paper, 3½ @ 4¼ per cent: sterling exchange, firm, at $4.87½ @ ⅝ for demand and at $4.83⅞ @ 4 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84 @ ½ and $4.88; commercial bills, $4.83 @ ½; silver certificates, 63½ @ 5; bar silver, 61⅞; Mexican dollars, 48½; government bonds, strong. A renewed outbreak of liquidation uncovered many still margined accounts and new weak spots developed. St. Paul's maximum loss was four points and Baltimore & Ohio, Manhattan, Rubber preferred, Linseed Oil preferred, Northern Pacific, Brooklyn Transit and the active Steel stocks 2 to 3. The general selling was urgent and support apparently withdrawn everywhere. Purchases by the shorts rallied some of the leading stocks sharply, but as soon as this demand ceased the market became intensely dull and reactionary in spots. Bonds were quiet and irregular.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

	Noon.
Atchison	45⅞
Atchison preferred	84⅝
Canada Southern	57⅞
Chi., B. & Q.	142
C. C. C. & St. Louis	78
Delaware & Hudson	151
Delaware & Lackawanna	190
Erie	28⅛
Illinois Central	129½
Lake Shore	210½
Louis. & Nash.	88
Manhattan	118⅜
Met. Traction	161½
Missouri Pacific	81⅞
Mo., K. & T.	16¼
N. J. Central	146
N. Y. Central	142
No. Pacific	82
No. Pacific Pfd.	85½
Northwestern	172
Ontario & W.	31⅞
Oregon Navigation	42
Reading	31⅞
Rock Island	119
St. Paul	148
St. Paul Pfd.	189½
So. Pacific	43⅞
Texas & Pacific	21⅞
Union Pacific	82¾
Union Pacific Pfd.	82¾
Wabash	12¼
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12
Adams Express	150
Wells, Fargo Express	191
American Spirits	2
American Tobacco	115½
Continental Tobacco	43½
Continental Tobacco preferred.	91
General Electric	187
Lead	16
Pacific Mail	42¾
Pullman Palace Car	195
Sugar Refining	133⅞
Tennessee Coal & Iron	57
Leather	11⅞
U. S. Rubber	21
Western Union	82½

	Closing.
Feb. Wheat	73
May Wheat	75½
Jan. Corn	37⅛
Am. Car F. Com.	21
Am. Hoop Com.	26¾
Am. Sugar Com.	132⅝
Am. S. & W. Com.	39⅞
Am. S. & W. Pfd.	85
Am. Tob. Com.	113⅝
Am. Smltg. Com.	62⅞
Am. Tin Plate	59¾
Anaconda	42¼
Atchison Com.	44⅞
Atchison Pfd.	84½
Balto. & O. Com.	89⅞
Bklyn. Rapid Tr.	76¾
Ches. & Ohio	38¾
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	172¼
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	147
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	118¾
Col. Fuel & I.	45½
Con. Tob. Com.	43½
Del. & Hudson	159
Gt. North'n Pfd.	183
Fed. Steel Com.	47⅝
Fed. Steel Pfd.	86⅜
Int. Paper Pfd.	71
Louis. & Nashville	88⅝
Manhattan Com.	113⅞
Met. Traction	161
Missouri Pac.	85
Mo., K. & T. Pfd.	48½
Nat. Steel Com.	39¾
Nat. Tube Pfd.	95
N. Y. Central	141½
N. J. Central	141
Norf. & Westn.	44
North Am.	20¼
Nor. Pac. Com.	80¾
Nor. Pac. Pfd.	85⅝
Ont. & Westn.	31
Pacific Mail	42½
Penna. R. R.	144½
Peo. Gas (Chgo).	98⅝
Pressed Steel	38
Reading Com.	32
Reading 1st. Pfd.	70¾
Rep. I. & S. Com.	13½
Southern Pac.	43⅛
St. L. & S. F. Com.	26⅞
Southern Ry. Com.	19⅝
Southern Ry. Pfd.	69¾
St. L. & S. W. Com.	23
St. L. & S. W. Pfd.	50¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	56⅞
Texas Pacific	27
Union Pac. Com.	82⅝
Union Pac. Pfd.	83
U. S. Lea. Com.	12
U. S. Lea. Pfd.	73½
U. S. Rubber Com.	21
Wabash Pfd.	27¼
W. & L. E. Com.	12¾
W. & L. E. 2d. Pfd.	28⅝
Western Union	83

NOTICE

On and after January 1 my store will be closed at 6 P. M. every day, except Saturday, until May 1.

WM. K. COVELL.

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HERRMANN'S.

Lackawanna

(Free Burning)

Wilkesbarre

(Unscreened size)

Lehigh

Abram Almy, Coal and Wood.

LARGEST ORANGES,

Floridas and Navels,

ONLY 30c. A DOZEN.

BURLINGAME & CAREY. Thames St.

GREDALIN.

The newest fabric for party dresses or waists, all colors, only **25c.** per yard.

Equal in appearance to any goods at $1 per yard.

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Electric Supplies, Fixtures and Shades.

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DIVIDENDS,

And either buy you a fine PIANO or exchange the old one for a new one. We are showing a line of Pianos such as we have never had before. You will find a choice of instruments unsurpassed and a stock of [illegible] able here or elsewhere. We cordially invite inspection. You can buy for CASH or on easy installments. You will never buy Pianos lower than you can now. Call and see us.

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The Patent Office at Washington has just granted us a registered trade mark (Dec. 18, 1900) on Aquidneck Coffee, price 25c. a lb., 4 1-2 lbs. for $1. We gave it this name on account of its splendid drinking quality. It is most excellent and very reasonable in price.

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,
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Fresh Mined.

The coal we are receiving now is all fresh mined and dry. During the strike all coal in stock was completely used up and the coal we are receiving now is direct from the mines and is really better than the most that has been received for years. Try a ton and note the results.

PERRY BROS.

PLEASANTLY WELCOMED.

Reception to Rev. G. W. Laidlaw, St. George's New Pastor.

Rev. Gilbert W. Laidlaw, the new rector of St. George's Church, was last evening given a reception in the Sunday school rooms attached to the church on Rhode Island avenue. The weather was not exactly propitious, but once inside the doors all unpropitious signs were lost sight of, for everything was as pleasant as well could be. Everybody came with the intention of making this the first informal meeting of pastor and parishioners, as pleasant as possible, and that everybody succeeded is generally conceded.

All the clergymen and very many of the wardens and vestrymen of the other Protestant Episcopal churches were present to meet Rev. Mr. Laidlaw, and the congregation of St. George's, together with many others, helped make the new rector feel that he has friends and well wishers in his new field of labor.

Music was furnished by the H. R.

REV. G. W. LAIDLAW.

Howard orchestra and a buffet table on the north side of the room supplied light refreshments, while the committees of young people having charge of the reception saw to it that no one was neglected. They also attended to the introduction of strangers to Rev. Mr. Laidlaw.

The committees in charge and to whose good management not a little of the success of the evening was due, were as follows:

Executive Committee—Frank P. King, chairman; Freeborn S. Waite, secretary; William S. Slocum, David Blues, Peter King, John H. Mustard, William H. Sherman, and Misses Mary Hazard and Katherine H. Allan.

Reception Committee—Misses Mary Hazard, Annie King, Lottie Peckham, Etta Hazard, Sadie Read, Mary Slocum, Edith Tilley, Emilie Rider and Florence Carley; Mrs. E. P. Lake, Mrs. John Taylor, Mrs. F. S. Waite, Mrs. N. R. Daby, Mrs. W. S. Slocum, John Taylor, Elmer E. [illegible], David B. Reeves, Charles Stewart, John H. Mustard and N. R. Daby.

AMATEUR MINSTRELS.

The choir boys of the Zabriskie Memorial Church gave their first minstrel performance at the guild hall on [illegible] street last evening before a good sized audience, which unquestionably enjoyed their efforts to make a pleasant evening. The singing was a specially interesting feature, showing the results of the careful training the boys have received in their choir work. Mr. William R. Boone, organist of the church, assisted materially in the performance by his piano accompaniments and Mr. William J. Vars, as stage manager, also gave much valuable aid.

The performance opened with a chorus by the company, followed by a short introduction by the bones and tambos, a song, "The Little [illegible]" by [illegible], and a song, "Leave your Rubbers at the Door," by Mr. Bones (Nathan Jones). The songs of the second part were as follows: "[illegible] Come Kiss Your Honey," by Julius (Ben McLyman); "[illegible] Love," [illegible] Edward Lewis in "The Old [illegible] School," [illegible] "My Old Kentucky Home," [illegible] and "Don't You Cry, My Honey," by the quartet, Nathan Jones, B. McLyman, R. Jones and F. Harry. The songs were interspersed with clever sayings and jokes by the end men, which were new and good.

The olio opened with an exemplification of a wonderful telephone, which served as dumb waiter and [illegible] as well as its usual functions and was cleverly described and operated by Sam Scandals, who in ordinary life is known as Daniel Boone. There was a well executed acrobatic act by two distinguished personages, "George Washington" and "George Dewey," an act by two wonderful [illegible], a new and startling feature of the black art, "Professor Johnsing" and "Professor Johnson" (Messrs. Boone and N. Jones); a few songs by Miss Orphelia Coal Dust (Ben McLyman) and a concluding act, the Coon Hollow Quartet, Messrs. N. Jones, McLyman, R. Jones and Harry, in songs and dances.

EXPENSES OF THE CITY.

Comparisons of the Figures for the Six Years Past.

Cost of Principal Departments and Bonded Debt Largely Increased.

The City Council will this evening grapple with the annual problem of allotting the funds to come at the disposal of the city during the year to the several departments and to meet the many demands which will be made upon the municipality. The finance committee at its meeting Tuesday evening heard representatives of the various departments regarding their several requirements and undoubtedly made up the budget of appropriations to be presented for the council's approval. There is no likelihood that the situation is different from that for several years past, when the demands have far exceeded the supply and the appropriations have been of necessity pared down to meet the probable receipts of the treasury from taxes, licenses, fees and other sources. A comparison of the figures of recent years shows that there has been a steady increase in the expenses of the more important departments, and while there has been an increase in the valuation of property and a consequent gain in the tax receipts, there is not enough money from the various sources to meet all requirements, and some retrenchment has been and is still necessary to avoid an overdraft on the treasury.

The actual expenditures of the city for the last six years have ranged from $489,705.79 to $686,660.61, the smallest amount having been in 1896, the only year of the six in which there was no bond issue, and the largest in 1900, when there were bond issues aggregating $118,000. The actual annual receipts have ranged from $493,156.97 in 1896 to $728,972.72 in 1899, when a considerable portion of the City Hall appropriation was carried over from the preceding year and there was an additional bond issue of $50,000 for sidewalks. To allow these increased expenditures there has been a corresponding and almost steady increase in the valuation of property, from $36,570,000 in 1896 to $39,772,000 in 1900. This increase was steady from year to year except that in 1897 there was a falling off of about $150,000, which was more than made up in the following year. The tax assessment has also steadily increased, from $381,685.36 in 1895 to $437,492 in 1900, there being one exception to the constant gain, in 1898, when the rate was fixed at $10 on a thousand instead of $11, the rate that had prevailed in every other year.

There has been during the six years the necessity of obtaining each year a larger amount of money on temporary loans to meet the expenses of the city before the taxes are paid in. The amount of these loans has increased from $110,000 in 1895 to $230,000 in 1900, more than 100 per cent. This increase has not been steady, but has varied according to the amount made available early in the year by bond issues. The amounts loaned and repaid with interest in the several years are as follows: 1895, $110,000; 1896, $125,000; 1897, $155,000; 1898, $120,000; 1899, $170,000; 1900, $230,000. The amount of the bonded indebtedness has increased in the six years from $463,000 to $912,000, nearly 100 per cent, and one issue of $48,000 has been paid off within the period. The several issues of bonds during these years were as follows: 1895, $100,000; 1897, $80,000; 1898, $153,000; 1899, $50,000; 1900, $118,000. The amount of interest paid annually on these bonds has increased from $20,440 in 1895 to $35,950 in 1900, and the sinking funds from $83,411.82 to $152,861.70, the amount set aside each year for the sinking funds having increased from $13,500 in 1895 to $22,000 in 1900, and the amount necessary to pay the coupons and interest on the several bond issues in each year having increased from $19,057.07 in 1895 to $31,569 in 1900.

Of the several departments, highways, public schools, fire department and street lights have shown an almost constant increase, the others remaining practically the same. Streets and highways have demanded the largest increase, without considering the many and large extra appropriations for sidewalks and special highways. In 1895 the highway appropriation was divided into three departments, streets, sewers and watering streets, and the aggregate amount appropriated was $68,113.63. Since then there has been a steady increase, in 1896 to $72,655.51, in 1897 to $76,480.42, in 1898 to $80,530.14, 1899 to $87,125.23, and in 1900 to $91,494.18. In 1895 the highway department had charge of special work on which the following sums were spent: On repairs to Thames street, $10,920.16; repairs to Bellevue avenue, $11,465.50; on Harrison avenue and Ridge road, $4,000.05; for buildings, etc., at new quarry, $3,000. In 1896 there was extra work for this department as follows: On Bellevue avenue, $10,018.29; on Harrison avenue and Ridge road, $826. In 1897 there was expended $1,545.83 on Bellevue avenue and $45 on Harrison avenue and Ridge road, and $23,077.52 on the new harbor park. In 1898 there was expended under the direction of the highway department $58.28 on Harrison avenue and Ridge road, $20,627.62 on the new harbor park and $200.02 on the Van Zandt avenue bridge. In 1899 the sum expended on the new harbor park was $621.11, on the Van Zandt avenue bridge and extension $20,591.28 and on sidewalks $22,087.13. In 1900 the extra sums expended under the direction of the highway department included $90,253.08 for new sidewalks, $990.21 for repairs to sidewalks and $511.50 for the Cove land sewer, making the total amount expended by the highway department in regular and special appropriations during last year $183,346.86.

The school department has also steadily increased its expenditures, from $77,527.53 in 1895 to $95,905.79. The amounts expended by this department in the several years have been as follows: 1895, $77,527.63; 1896, $82,600.60; 1897, $89,940.25; 1898, $91,050.75; 1899, $93,518.18; 1900, $95,905.70. During the six years the following sums have been paid on new buildings and lots: Industrial school, which was practically completed in 1895, $2,609.54; new schoolhouse and lot in Fifth ward (Carey school), $25,698.27 in 1896 and $10,850.20 in 1897 ($36,397.17 in all); new schoolhouse and lot in second ward (Coggeshall school), $9,852.75 in 1897, $22,027.62 in 1898 and $13,295.33 in 1899 ($42,175.73 in all). There is available an appropriation of $17,000 for an addition to the Industrial school and the need of another new building is already discussed in the school committee.

The fire department has increased its expenses in the six years from $32,000.03 to $38,600.09. This increase has not been uniform from year to year, but quite nearly so. The increase was steady for three years, when the cost of the department (in 1897) was $35,886.13, but during the next there was a slight falling off and in 1899 a material decrease, to $33,055.98, only a trifle more than the expense in 1895. In 1900, however, there was the greatest gain of all, to $38,500.09, caused by the creation of a new paid company and the operation of a new engine house. In these six years two new houses have been built and are now occupied by the department.

The other department that has shown a marked increase is that of street lights. Here the gain in cost has not been uniform but has amounted in the six years to $2,851.62, from $31,840.85 in 1895 to $37,692.47 in 1900. In 1896 there had been an increase to $35,299.02, in 1897 this was reduced to $34,875.09, in 1898 there was a slight increase to $31,050.30, in 1899 a still greater increase to $36,001.04, and in 1900 a very marked advance to $37,692.17.

Of the other departments the cost of the city asylum has fluctuated from $5,376.82 in 1898 to $5,994.47 in 1896, that of the care of paupers and vagrants from $1,538.58 last year to $6,113.96 in 1897, and the expenditures for salaries from $20,566.23 in 1895 to $28,819.50 in 1899. Last year there was a reduction of $1,260, but there were reasons for this, and an increased cost will be shown in this year's figures on this account. The care of public buildings has cost various sums, ranging from $2,269.26 in 1898 to $3,809.69 in 1900, but with no steady advance. The care of public parks has also shown expenditures of considerable range, from $2,006.69 in 1899 to $7,078.26 in 1896. Neither of the several appropriations for incidentals, ward meetings, books, stationery and printing, or burial grounds shows any wide variance in figures from year to year. The expenditures on account of incidentals, an account to which everything is charged which is not chargeable to any other appropriation, range from $1,718.67 in 1900 to $6,287.66 in 1897; that for books, etc., from $2,132.48 in 1899 to $2,778.82 in 1900, that for burial grounds from $622.70 in 1900 to $1,341.77 in 1895, and that for ward meetings from $1,217.57 in 1897 to $2,774.68 in 1899 and nearly as much in 1900.

One appropriation has remained the same for these six years and for many others, that for the payment of the state tax, being $61,825.14 each year. The state's portion of the liquor licenses, one fourth of the entire amount received, has varied from $8,222.87 in 1897 to $9,012.53 in 1899, and the state's portion of exhibition, billiards and other licenses has likewise varied from $364.50 in 1898 to $739 in 1900.

In these six years the city has expended for permanent improvements, for which special appropriations were made, the following amounts: New City Hall, $152,709.03; new schoolhouse in Fifth ward (Carey school), $36,537.47; new schoolhouse in Second ward (Coggeshall school), $42,175.73; Industrial School (to complete), $2,609.54; engine house No. 5 (to complete), $9,849.87; new engine house No. 3, $9,101.11; chemical fire engine, $2,000; Morton Park, $659.01; new harbor park, $41,577.90; Van Zandt avenue bridge and land damages, $20,902.01; new sidewalks and repairs to old, $111,885.12; new swill carts and scow, $5,130.90; new pond damages (Morton Park), $5,732.06; buildings at new quarry, $3,000; repairs to Thames street, $16,920.16; repairs to Bellevue avenue, $23,010.43; repairs to Harrison avenue and Ridge road, $9,930.05. There was also paid $3,000 in two years, 1896 and 1897, for free beds at the Newport Hospital and $7,077.91 in 1900 for the maintenance of the emergency hospital.

IMPORTANT CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The City Council will hold a special meeting this evening to receive and act upon the report of the finance committee regarding the financial status of the city treasury and the proposed appropriations for the year. Undoubtedly other important business will be presented, and it is expected that ordinances providing for a board of health and a new commission on the Long wharf problem will be brought up for discussion. There are several offices yet to be filled and the meeting of the joint convention may develop interesting features.

NEW PROFESSORS AT BROWN.

Walter Ballou Jacobs has been appointed professor of the science and art of teaching in Brown University and will soon resign his present position as principal of the Hope Street High School, Providence, that he may give his entire time next year to the work at the university. Mr. Jacobs graduated from Brown in 1882 and began his career as a teacher in the classical department of the Providence High School. In organizing and developing the Hope Street High School he has shown a degree of energy and ability which have made it one of the best schools in New England. For the past seven years he has devoted much time to the study of education and has given some hours each week to instruction in Brown University.

John Emery Bucher, Ph. D., associate professor of chemistry in the Rhode Island college of Agriculture, has been appointed associate professor of chemistry at Brown, and will begin his new work next September. Professor Bucher graduated from Lehigh University in 1891, took his Ph. D. at Johns Hopkins in 1894. He was instructor in organic chemistry at Tufts College from 1894 to 1897, and went to the Rhode Island College of Agriculture in 1897.

ONE ON RHODE ISLAND.

[illegible]

One reason for the admitted juiciness and fine flavor of the Rhode Island turkey is the proximity of the Connecticut tobacco fields. Rhode Island is not a large state, and the flocks of turkeys wander across the borders into Connecticut, where they fatten upon the tobacco worms, a favorite food of the Thanksgiving bird and one which imparts the excellence to the Rhode Island flocks for which they are so justly celebrated.

GREAT BRITAIN'S KING.

He was Born in 1841 Amid a Salvo of Rejoicings.

Albert Edward, known for more than half a century as the Prince of Wales, and now summoned to the throne of the mightiest empire in all history, over which he will reign as Edward VII, was born November 9, 1841. The second child and the eldest son of Queen Victoria, his advent into the world was greeted with great rejoicing. As the first child of the royal couple, now the Empress Dowager of Germany, had proved to be a girl, the British nation was naturally anxious that the second should be a boy. When the Queen's confinement was expected Prince Albert sent his couriers in hot haste from Buckingham Palace to the various dignitaries of church and state, whose presence at the expected birth of an heir is demanded by royal etiquette. They gathered together in the anteroom close by the Queen's bed chamber. Among them were archbishops and bishops, arrayed in silk shovel hats and gorgeous aprons; members of the cabinet, headed by the prime ministers; nurses and doctors by the score.

For four hours this motley assemblage awaited the event. Their patience was rewarded. When it was announced that the wishes of a nation had been fulfilled and that a boy had been born there was universal gratulation. Prelates and statesmen embraced one another with uncontrolled effusiveness. Cannon on the ground without thundered the news to all the surrounding districts. Thousands of church bells took up the glad tidings and pealed out the announcement to an expectant nation. Early in the morning the privy council met in state to ordain prayer and thanksgiving from one end of the country to the other. A few weeks later, on the occasion of the prince's baptism in the royal chapel of Windsor, he was shown from the balcony to a huge crowd of persons who went wild with delight.

The boyhood of the prince was uneventful. His early education was conducted at home under the tutelage of Rev. H. M. Birch, rector of Prestwich; Mr. Gibbs, barrister-at-law; Rev. C. F. Tarver and Mr. H. W. Fischer. He then studied for a session at Edinburgh, and later entered Christ Church at Oxford. Here he attended public lectures for a year, and afterward resided for three or four terms at Trinity College, Cambridge, for the same purpose.

His earliest appearance in a leading part on any public occasion was in 1859 at the laying of the foundation stone of the Lambeth school of art at Vauxhall. After the death of his father, in December, 1861, he naturally became the most desirable functionary at all ceremonies in which beneficent or charitable undertakings were to be recognized by royal approval. This work has ever since occupied a large share of his time, and has always been performed with dignity, tact and patience. Indeed, no prince of any country has ever personally exerted himself more faithfully to render service of this sort to the community. The municipality and variety of his engagements on behalf of local and special enterprises make a surprising list, and necessarily involved a sacrifice of ease and leisure which few men of high rank would care to make.

In 1862 the young prince was of marriageable age. Speculation was rife as to who would be the lady of his choice. The question was settled in the early part of 1863, when his engagement was announced to Princess Alexandra, the eldest daughter of the King of Denmark. She was three years younger than the prince, and, though comparatively poor, was beautiful and accomplished. The marriage was celebrated in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, on March 10, 1863. All England rejoiced over the event. Tennyson, the recently appointed poet laureate, wrote one of his finest poems, "A Welcome to Alexandra," on this occasion.

The princess soon made herself very popular with all classes of the British public, not only by her outward grace of manner, but also by her virtues and amiability. The prince himself has always shared in this popularity, although the sterner Puritanism of his potential subjects have often been shocked by the stories of his dissipation.

He is a fervent sportsman, and has never been without a string of thoroughbred racing horses. Several of them including Floriazel II and Persimmon, have won the Derby. He is as fond of a good dog as of a good horse. His kennels at Sandringham are 14 in number, built of brick and iron, with every modern improvement that architects and dog fanciers could suggest.

NEW GOLF CLUB PRESIDENT.

Robert H. Robertson, who now occupies the position of president of the Metropolitan Golf Association, will be elevated to the presidency of the United States Golf Association at the coming annual meeting, which Secretary Kerr announces will be held in New York Thursday evening, February 28. Mr. Robertson will succeed W. B. Thomas, treasurer of the American Sugar Refining Company, who is traveling in Egypt with his family, and who positively declined last fall to serve a third term.

The report of the nominating committee of the United States Golf Association was made public by Secretary Kerr yesterday. It has been eagerly awaited by golfers throughout the country. The other names on the ticket are: First vice president, John Reid, St. Andrews; second vice president, Hobart Chatfield-Taylor, Onwentsia; secretary, Robert B. Kerr, Lakewood; treasurer, Samuel Y. Heebner, Philadelphia Country; executive committee, additional members, James A. Stillman, Newport Golf Club, and G. H. Windeler, Country Club, Brookline, Mass.

With the exception of the president, the last two names are the only new ones that will be presented to the annual meeting. Mr. Windeler is secretary of the Country Club of Brookline and one of the most ardent and popular golfers around Boston. James A. Stillman is son of James Stillman, president of the National City Bank of New York, and an active golfer at both Newport and Tuxedo. They take the places of Horace Russell of Garden City and A. M. Coats of Newport.

Secretary Kerr wished to retire, but the committee prevailed upon him to remain. He consented, but only on the explicit understanding that the coming term will be his last. He has now served four years.

Mr. Robertson is a member of many organizations, including the St. Andrews, Shinnecock and Garden City Golf clubs. He was elected president of the Metropolitan Golf Association last year.

NEWPORTS BEAT THE ARTILLERY.

One of the most interesting bowling matches ever played on the Artillery alleys was that of Wednesday evening between the Newports and the Artillery team. The contest was at duck pins and the scores were excellent throughout. The Artillery team had a lead of one pin on the first string, but the Newports by the excellent bowling of Donnelly and Tobin in the second string easily overcame this and were 32 points ahead. On the third string the play was again very close, but "Matt" Tobin was bowling in excellent form and made the top score of the evening, 93, giving his side a lead of three points on this string. The match went to the Newports by a lead of 35 in a score of 1,153 to 1,118. Tobin's 262, Captain Donnelly's 216 and Captain Biesel's 243 are worth special mention. Each team has won and lost the same number of matches and the deciding contest is expected to be played Monday, February 4. The individual and team scores in Wednesday evening's match are as follows:

NEWPORTS.				
J. F. Adams,	75	77	73	225
J. B. Donnelly (captain),	78	69	73	216
M. F. Tobin,	82	87	93	262
H. H. Bradley,	81	69	69	219
J. S. Tobin,	72	69	60	201
	392	389	372	1153
ARTILLERY.				
J. C. Matier,	70	60	82	231
R. G. Biesel (captain),	88	83	72	243
H. M. Sherman,	75	65	64	204
H. S. Bliss,	74	66	75	215
G. F. Bliss,	81	76	62	222
	365	356	392	1118

Scorers, Lieutenant Colonel J. P. Richardson and Corporal George H. Wilbur, Jr.; referees, Manager W. M. Borden and J. F. Carey.

AT FIRST GLANCE

It Would Appear That Local Remedies Would be Best for Cure of Catarrh.

It would seem at first glance that catarrh being a disease of the mucous membrane; that salves, sprays, etc., being applied directly to the membranes of the nose and throat, would be the most rational treatment but this has been proven not to be true.

The mucous membrane is made and repaired from the blood and catarrh is a blood disease and any remedy to make a permanent cure must act on the blood, and when the blood is purified from catarrhal poison, the secretions from the mucous membrane will become natural and healthy.

In this climate, thousands of people seem scarcely ever free from some form of catarrh; it gets better at times but each winter becomes gradually deeper seated and after a time the sufferer resigns himself to it as a necessary evil.

Catarrh cures are almost as numerous as catarrh sufferers, but are nearly all so inconvenient and ineffective as to render their use a nuisance nearly as annoying as catarrh itself; anyone who has used douches, sprays and powders will bear witness to their inconvenience and failure to really cure.

There are a number of excellent internal remedies for catarrh, but probably the best and certainly the safest is a new remedy, composed of Eucalyptol, Hydrastis, Sanguinaria and other valuable catarrh specifics.

This remedy is in tablet form, pleasant to the taste and sold by druggists under the name of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, and anyone suffering from catarrh may use these tablets with absolute assurance that they contain no cocaine, opiate or any poisonous mineral whatever.

A leading druggist in Albany speaking of catarrh cures says, "I have sold various catarrh cures for years, but have never sold any which gave such general satisfaction as Stuart's Catarrh Tablets. They contain in a pleasant, concentrated form all the best and latest catarrh remedies, and catarrh sufferers who have used douches, sprays and salves, have been astonished at the quick relief and permanent results obtained after a week's use of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets." All druggists sell full sized packages for fifty cents.

Dinner Plates.

A full assortment of decorated dinner plates by the dozen.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN.
131 & 133 THAMES STREET.

We have just received

1,000 tons

Of first quality coals. We are prepared to supply demands of any size.

Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Lorberry, Lykens Valley.

HEIRS OF GEO. BOWEN.

WILLIAM H. BOONE, Agent.
Telephone 207-2.

AUCTION SALES.

Farm Stock at Auction.

Friday, January 25,

At 10 o'clock A. M., if pleasant (if stormy next fair day), will be sold the entire stock and farming utensils at the farm of the late Isaac Sherman, Third Beach road,

MIDDLETOWN, R. I.,

consisting in part of Horses, Cows, Two-Horse Lowler Wagon (nearly new), pair Double Harness (used but little), Express Wagon, Single Harness, Cutter, Plows, Cultivators, Horse Rake, Corn Sheller and various other implements.

[illegible] Hens, Hen Coops, [illegible] Manure, etc., etc.

Consignments accepted from farmers generally.
FRED W. GREENE, Salesman.
J. O. PECKHAM, Auctioneer.

THORBURN'S CELEBRATED AND RELIABLE SEEDS.

My new and reliable Thorburn's seeds have arrived and I am now able to fill any orders for rare and strictly fresh seeds.

I always have on hand all kinds of Tin, Earthen and Woodenware, Lamp Chimneys and Lantern Globes, [illegible] Palms, Ferns and Rubber Plants; [illegible] Sheep Fertilizer [illegible].

My car of Aroostook County [illegible] Potatoes is already bought and I am now taking orders for same for future delivery.

I am sole agent for Chittenden's Potato and Market Garden Fertilizer.

H. L. DeBLOIS, 80 Broadway.
Open Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

BROADWAY

CASH FISH MARKET,

60 BROADWAY.

Will open for business Thursday Jan. 17, with a complete stock of

FISH and FRUIT.

Call and inspect our new store. Every one welcome.

EASTERBROOKS & GLADDING, Props
Captain Easterbrooks will continue his wholesale business in rear of this store as usual.

NEW BOOKS.

THE SHADOWS OF THE TREES, AND OTHER POEMS,

ROBERT BURNS WILSON.
Illustrated by Grant La Farge.

A LIFE OF CHRIST FOR THE YOUNG.
A LIFE OF ST. JOHN FOR THE YOUNG.
A LIFE OF ST. PAUL FOR THE YOUNG.
Illustrated by Geo. L. Weed.
GOLDSMITH'S SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER, with drawings by Edwin A. Abbey.
THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE.
THE COURT OF KING ARTHUR, by William Henry Frost.
ONE OF OURSELVES, by L. B. Walford.
IN THE MIDST OF ALARMS, Robert Barr.

SIMON HART, 202 Thames Street,
Successor to C. E. Hammett, Jr.
Telephone 121-3.

TYPES OF THE AMERICAN GIRL.

A Set of Six Pastels, drawn in Colors, by H. C. Christy.

SUBJECTS:
THE GOLF GIRL.
THE SOCIETY GIRL.
AT THE DANCE.
THE MORNING RIDE.
THE AFTERNOON TEA.
AT THE OPERA.

Single Pictures, $ .75
Complete Set, 4.00

CARR'S BOOK SHOP,
Daily News Building.
Telephone 559-3.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Good Looks Didn't Win That Time.

Shoes, like women, are often chosen because of their appearance—to the frequent distress of purchasers and husbands. As a matter of store news (news to strangers only—regular patrons knew it long ago) we wish to say that every shoe in our stock not only looks well and fits well, but wears well. Prices—well, that's another well, and we welcome your inquiry.

ARMORY SHOE STORE,
377 Thames St. Joseph Martin, Prop.

SEABURY'S

Annual Clearance Sale

—OF—

BOOTS AND SHOES

Commences Friday, February 1.

The T. Mumford Seabury Co.,
214 THAMES STREET.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.
Piano Moving a Specialty.
The only express checking baggage at residence to destination.
Accessible by Telephone at any and all hours.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave.
BRANCH OFFICES, 272 Thames St. and New York freight depot
Telephone 271-2.

LAPPIN'S.

Cloak and Suit Sale.

Every garment in our department will be marked down to cost, not because our styles are old, but to make room for new goods. We never have old stock, we have no use for it, therefore would prefer to lose. All high-grade goods. Our Furs and Children's Coats will suffer alike. On all Storm Skirts we will give a liberal discount.

Our Corset department has been a great success and we intend to make it such. All odds and ends have been condensed and sold far less than cost to make room for new goods.

—AT—

LAPPIN'S, 145 Thames Street.

Agent for Staten Island Dye House